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WEST MEDIA REACTION TO ANDROPOV PROPOSALS NOTED

LD040347 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] The talks between Soviet leaders and the GDR party and state delegation, and Comrade Andropov's dinner speech in the Kremlin are at the center of attention of mass media in various countries. Foreign agencies single out Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's statement that the USSR is ready to reach accord on parity of nuclear potentials in Europe, both with regard to the carriers and the warheads and taking Britain and France's corresponding arms into account.

The American news agency UPI emphasizes that part of Comrade Andropov's speech which says that implementation of the USSR's new proposal would lead to considerably fewer medium-range missiles and warheads in the USSR's European part than was the case before 1976 when the USSR did not possess SS-20 missiles.

The British television company BBC began its news program yesterday with a report on the speech made by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the Kremlin dinner. The Soviet leader, the announcer of the program emphasized, has put forward a new and important proposal in the field of disarmament.

The French paper L'HUMANITE, in its turn, noted that Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov has again put forward concrete proposals on reducing nuclear arms on the European Continent.

U.S., FRENCH MEDIA SILENT OVER ANDROPOV INTERVIEW

PM031242 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 May 83 First Edition p 5

["Rejoinder" by G. Vasilyev: "That 'Inconvenient' Truth"]

[Text] The foreign press is continuing to comment extensively on Yu.V. Andropov's replies to the questions put by the magazine DER SPIEGEL (FRG). The majority of the world's newspapers, magazines and news agencies have been publishing detailed accounts of this important statement by the Soviet Union's leader and citing comments by eminent representatives of the public assessing highly the USSR's constructive position on questions of disarmament and the consolidation of peace. The majority -- but not all. Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES, whose masthead proudly bears the slogan "all the news that's fit to print," learned nothing about many of the important provisions of Yu.V. Andropov's interview. The readers of several other U.S. newspapers were in the same situation. Many French bourgeois press organs also deemed it necessary to keep quiet about the Soviet leader's important statements.

Nor did the U.S. bourgeois newspapers find room to mention Yu.V. Andropov's comment that the many types of weapons targeted on the USSR include many U.S. nuclear weapons concentrated in Asia, the Pacific and Indian Oceans and the Far East and that reports sometimes appear of Washington's intention to deploy its medium-range missiles in Alaska. An important proposal to the United States such as the proposal to convene a meeting of Soviet and U.S. scientists to discuss the possible results of the creation of a large-scale so-called ABM system, plans for whose development have been announced by the White House, is strenuously hushed up. The proposal to conclude an international treaty on the nondeployment of weapons in space is carefully sidestepped.

What is this -- chance? The same old willful "freedom?" Anyone with the slightest familiarity with the organization of the bourgeois propaganda orchestra knows well that for all its outward diversity and noise, it has conductors. And the conductors know what they need.

It is being repeatedly demonstrated on the banks of the Potomac that people there are not interested in honestly providing information for the public. Because acquainting people with the facts would give rise to a comparison of the Soviet and U.S. stances -- a comparison the White House does not want -- and would show convincingly that Washington is not seeking sensible, fair accords and that its unvarying objective is to continue the unimpeded buildup of arms and further aggravate international tension. As for the conductors from the banks of the Seine, you form the impression that the hushing up of important provisions in Yu.V. Andropov's interview -- a hushing up encouraged from above -- is part of the general line of the French Government which, in seeking to strengthen its prestige across the Atlantic, is prepared to engage in harming the long-term interests of Soviet-French cooperation.

OBSERVER VIEWS U.S. NUCLEAR STOCKPILES ABROAD

PM031545 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 May 83 Morning Edition p 3

[International review by political observer V. Matveyev: "Curbing the Nuclear Threat"]

[Text] The red banners of the May Day demonstrations adorned the globe. The peoples' solidarity in the struggle for peace and the unity of the workers' ranks in the class battles against capital were demonstrated yet again on that day -- the day of the review of the forces of the planet's proletariat, the checking of the determination of all people of good will to impede the senseless plans of the imperialist aggressors.

"No to the inciters of war!" "Down with the nuclear bomb!" "Stop U.S. militarism!" -- these banners were carried by tens of millions of people all over the planet. They chanted these slogans in the faces of those who are enmeshing the world in a nuclear network of missile bases. The voices of honest people merging into a united call for reason, unity in the struggle against militarism, and resolute actions against the further spread of the nuclear threat resounded powerfully throughout the world.

These items of mass devastation manufactured across the ocean are deployed in various parts of the world: next to seething population centers and tranquil little villages, under the torrid sky of the tropics and at the foot of snow-capped mountains, on tiny islands lost in the ocean expanses and in the middle of boundless sandy plains, on board ships anchored at noisy port moorings and on aircraft landing on the territory of countries thousands of kilometers from their "home bases...."

Megatons earmarked for megamurder have long been for the Pentagon chiefs an export to countries selected as launchpads for U.S. nuclear weapons.

The following statistics are well known: Over half of all U.S. nuclear weapons are deployed outside the United States. There are at least 13 countries where U.S. weapons of mass destruction are located at bases created by the Pentagon. Do the relevant governments possess information concerning the quantity, types and purpose of these weapons? Not likely.

This information is kept well hidden by the Washington departments. Knowing from his own experience of working in the Pentagon, the importance which is attached there to the deployment of nuclear weapons in various parts of the world and particularly on the approaches to the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, former Pentagon staffer D. Ellsberg has frequently urged Congress to examine the question of overseas stockpiles of these weapons. In late December 1981 Washington informed the Japanese Government that it refused to supply information concerning cases of the import of nuclear weapons to the country. The newspaper TOKYO SHIMBUN at the time called this decision "unprecedented."

There is even more striking evidence of the impudence of the U.S. military. The British newspaper THE GUARDIAN cited a statement by R. Perle, U.S. assistant secretary of defense, that "the U.S. Armed Forces have no need to ask permission for the deployment of new weapons" in those countries where there are U.S. military bases. Such is the dictatorial "logic" of those for whom the sovereignty of other countries is an "impediment" if it is a case of implementing the Pentagon's militarist plans.

Now that Washington and several other NATO capitals are making importune attempts to portray the U.S. nuclear missiles deployed or planned for deployment in West Europe as a "response" to "The Soviet challenge," it is worth citing a statement in H. Kissinger's book "The Troubled Partnership" published in the United States in 1965. The author was a Harvard University professor at the time. He wrote that as of 1957, in accordance with the Eisenhower administration's strategy, a large quantity of U.S. tactical nuclear weapons had begun to be shipped to West Europe. There thus appeared in the NATO nuclear arsenal, the author concluded, weapons which "in terms of their range and destructive power in no way differed from the weapons in the arsenal of the Strategic Air Command" of the United States.

Look who was defending the nuclear arms race in Europe and now intends with the aid of Pershing II and cruise missiles to bind West Europe even more tightly to U.S. aggressive strategy! Our country has suggested to the NATO countries reaching agreement on the nonexport of nuclear arms outside national borders. Moscow made such proposals back in the midfifties: At that time it was still possible to prevent central Europe's transformation into a dangerous nuclear powder keg. The United States, Britain and France categorically rejected these initiatives. Instead of blaming Moscow, Washington, London and Paris should look at their own actions which had such grave consequences for the cause of European security. The politicians in power in the Western capitals should also consider that any NATO actions threatening the fundamental interests of the socialist states' security will meet with a fitting response protecting these interests.

After all, even in the second half of the fifties, when the NATO leaders so rashly embarked on the widespread deployment of U.S. nuclear weapons in West Europe, these circles were counting on creating "positions of strength" with respect to the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states. The USSR's warnings of the pernicious consequences of this course and of the futility of hopes of achieving the desired superiority in the military sphere were ignored in Washington, Bonn, London and Paris. Life has shown this policy's shortsightedness, its myopia.

Needless to say, our country now has a potential, in no way smaller, for protecting the Warsaw Pact's legitimate interests.

The Warsaw Pact states' foreign ministers confirmed, at their recent session in Prague, the desire for Europe's complete liberation from nuclear weapons both medium-range and tactical. This goal is now welcomed by broad public strata on the scale of all of Europe as an inspiring practical guideline to action in years to come to ensure that the present generation sees the fruit of these efforts in tangible form.

Incidentally, it is a case of a struggle which is not restricted to the framework of just one continent. The U.S. militarist circles' nuclear obsession creates a threat to our entire planet. Europe is the main, but not the sole, target of this rash strategy.

THE WASHINGTON POST wrote in last October 1979 that the U.S. bases situated near the USSR are equipped with runways for aircraft carrying nuclear bombs.

Back in May 1962 the then U.S. Air Force commander in the Pacific, O'Donnell, pointed out, "the United States has aircraft equipped with nuclear weapons at its bases in the Pacific, including bases in Japan, South Korea, Okinawa and the Philippines."

Since then the transatlantic atom bomb maniacs' appetites have not been moderated. In March this year UPI reported that the Pentagon is planning to create a U.S. nuclear weapons base in the oil region of the Persian Gulf. The island of Diego Garcia, which Britain seized from Mauritius and which was then "leased" to the United States, has become a base for the same weapons in the Indian Ocean. The Philippine public is seriously perturbed at the possibility of U.S. nuclear weapons on their country's territory. In response to demands that he clarify the question, A. Armacost, the U.S. ambassador to the Philippines, refused to confirm or deny reports that there are such weapons at U.S. bases here.

The U.S. military's activieness on the vast expanses of the Pacific Ocean, attesting to the use of the islands there are bridgeheads for the Pentagon's nuclear missile weapons, has long been an open secret. In 1964 the United States created a thermonuclear testing range on Kwajalein Atoll in the Marshall Islands. The atoll has become a center for testing U.S. strategic weapons. Washington has refused to give assurances to the government of the young state of Vanuatu in the South Pacific that the U.S. warships in Vanuatu port will not carry nuclear weapons. As a result Vanuatu has cancelled the planned visit of two U.S. ships to the capital, Vila, on Efate Island.

"We in the Pacific are being subjected to the impact of the entire nuclear cycle," (Sendi Galazin), coordinator of the Center for Pacific Problems in Honolulu, said. "Uranium is extracted in Australia. Bombs are tested on Mururua. Weapons are stockpiled throughout the region."

This question is becoming increasingly acute for the Japanese. Copying its senior partner, the Japanese Government is playing a sinister game of hide-and-seek with the public, asserting that there are no U.S. nuclear weapons on Japanese soil. But what is the practical worth of these assurances! In early August 1981 retired U.S. Rear Admiral G. Larocque pointed out that two-thirds of U.S. warships entering Japanese ports have nuclear weapons on board. And where is the guarantee that there are no nuclear warheads at the 140 U.S. military bases and establishments in Japan? If Tokyo's official circles really were opposed to the presence of these weapons in the country, why are they reluctant to record these intentions through the relevant commitments declaring the country to be a nuclear-free zone? Then the question of guaranteeing that status would arise in practice.

Events are developing in a different direction. In early August 1981 the KYODO NEWS AGENCY reported that the Pentagon was developing a plan "to deploy nuclear forces in the Asian theater, including Japan." U.S. Rear Admiral J. Jones made a statement on this.

What are Japan's neighbors to think of this? If Tokyo is indeed thinking of developing relations of good-neighborliness and trust in this part of Asia, why are the USSR's well-known proposals to the Japanese Government, dictated by concern for peace and security, finding no positive response whatsoever? And how is this reluctance to be reconciled with the malicious campaign concerning the "Soviet missile threat" mounted in Tokyo recently and encouraged by the present U.S. Administration?

There are too many questions in this connection presenting the Japanese Government's position in the most unfavorable light to be ignored by those whose vital interests are threatened by the activeness of the U.S. atom bomb maniacs. For instance, how are we to react to the following statement by W. Bodde, former U.S. ambassador to Fiji: "The movement for a nuclear-free Pacific Ocean is the gravest threat to U.S. interests in this region...."?

That is the reasoning of those who would like to keep nuclear missile weapons sights trained on every corner of the world but in such a way that the United States would remain as far removed as possible from planned theaters of nuclear conflicts. That is the basis of the strategy whose authors are seeking to turn as many countries as possible linked in one way or another with the United States into their nuclear bridgeheads.

In the light of the above, the U.S. President's opinions in his 23 March speech "on the global limitation of ground-launched medium-range missiles" looks like blasphemy against common sense. The initiators of the strategy of the global deployment of their nuclear missiles are blaming the others....

Yu.V. Andropov's replies to the magazine DER SPIEGEL (FRG) point out that Washington would like to dictate its own terms to us -- that we do not deploy our medium-range missiles in the Asian part of the Soviet Union. "Of course, this is totally outside the framework of the Geneva talks. Yet the Americans keep quiet about the fact that they have concentrated numerous nuclear weapons against us in Asia, the Pacific and Indian Oceans and the Far East."

The Soviet Union and all socialist community countries stand firmly on fundamentally different positions on this issue. As the Prague Political Declaration emphasized, they resolutely advocate "the elaboration of programs for gradual nuclear disarmament and within this framework accords on halting the development and production of new nuclear weapons systems, the production of fissionable materials for the creation of various types of these weapons, and nuclear weapon delivery vehicles. All this would create preconditions for advancing toward the abolition of nuclear armaments."

It may be recalled that back in 1957 among other proposals aimed at halting the nuclear arms race the USSR advocated that the nuclear powers undertake not to export nuclear weapons beyond their national borders. It is not our fault that this and other measures of a similar nature have not been implemented.

The lack of progress in this key sphere due to the obstructionist stance of the United States and its NATO allies does not dishearten us. Pressure on an international scale brought to bear on the opponents of the idea of nuclear disarmament is not diminishing but growing. Even small countries which have acquired independence in the Pacific Ocean basin are stating their resolve to prevent the appearance of nuclear weapons on their territory. In this field, as on the very vast front of the struggle for disarmament in general, considerable efforts still have to be made. The world's liberation from the threat of nuclear catastrophe is not a utopia but a central practical task.

COMMENTARY WARNS AGAINST U.S. SPACE MILITARIZATION

LD291758 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] In his reply to a call by noted American scientists and public figures to ban space weapons, the Soviet leader, Yuriy Andropov, said the Soviet Union will continue putting in maximum effort to prevent the ominous plans to spread the arms race into outer space from becoming a reality. Here is a commentary from our observer Yuriy Soltan:

Such plans do exist. They were made public by President Reagan recently. Space technology has been getting much priority in Washington's strategic plans. For research in the field alone, the Pentagon gets about $7.5 billion this year. American scientists, who sent a telegram to Yuriy Andropov, warn that the United States will soon start testing one of the most sophisticated antisatellite systems. And they note with reason, that if such system permeate through the arsenals of countries, to take them out of armories will be extremely difficult.

But will the militarization of space guarantee more safely on earth? It is hardly likely, especially in view of authoritative evidence cited by nuclear physicists in the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain and other countries. According to them there are no effective defensive means in the nuclear war. Nor can they practically be designed. The American scheme to launch an antimissile system in space is a dangerous folly because it lays the stress on (?immunity). It plans the first strike, to forestall retaliation, and this is very tempting to press the launch button. Clearly, the militarization of space would only precipitate nuclear disaster.

As the country that blazed the trail into space 25 years ago, the Soviet Union has been the sponsor of, and signatory to, all the international agreements now in effect, to use space exclusively in peaceful purposes for the benefit of all of humanity. As a drastic measure toward this end, the Soviet Union suggested that a treaty be concluded banning the deploying of any and all kinds of weapons in outer space. The draft of such a treaty was submitted in the United Nations, back in August 1981. However, the debate of the document is actually not started, because of the negative position adopted by the United States and a number of other NATO countries. But it is high time for the nations concerned to decide whether they will sit down at the conference table to draft a treaty, or let the arms race spread to outer space. We are convinced, Yuriy Andropov said, that we should move further to agree on a total ban on using force, both in space, and from space to the earth. The Soviet Union is prepared to enter such negotiations without delay.

ROMANIA-USSR DIFFERENCES DELAY CEMA SUMMIT

NC031623 Paris AFP in English 1619 GMT 3 May 83

[Excerpts] Moscow, May 3 (AFP) -- This month's scheduled summit meeting of the socialist block common market, the COMECON economic group, has been postponed indefinitely because of differences between the Soviet Union and Romania, East European sources said here today. The meeting was scheduled to start in Moscow at the end of May. One source said it was now unlikely to take place before September. There have been several preparatory meetings recently for the summit.

Romania, which has serious economic problems, has for several years criticised COMECON's weaknesses and what it claims is COMECON's insufficient support for its needs in energy and raw materials. Romania has been unable to honor its foreign debt and wants increased aid from other COMECON members and particularly the Soviet Union which, according to an East European source, continues to sell it oil payable in hard currency. Up to now, Romania's appeals for solidarity from Moscow appear to have met with no response.

Observers believe the fact that Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu veered from the Soviet line on disarmament by arguing in favor of the U.S. zero option proposal on Euromissiles may have influenced the Soviet attitude. The decision to postpone is thought to have been taken following a meeting of secretaries of the party central committees and the permanent representatives of COMECON member-countries held here last week.

Earlier in April, Romania was indirectly called to order by the Soviet weekly NEW TIMES, which accused a Romanian magazine of attributing "expansionist and neo-colonialist aspirations" to the Soviet Union.

PRAVDA STRESSES ECONOMIC STRENGTH OF CEMA

PM040755 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 May 83 First Edition p 5

[Boris Averchenko's "Commentator's Column": "Fraternal Unity"]

[Excerpt] The community countries have begun the 5-year plan successfully. Despite the well-known difficulties associated with the exacerbation of the international situation and the unfavorable world economic conditions, the CEMA states have continued to confidently build up their economic potential. In all the fraternal countries, in the first 2 years of the 5-year plan national income and industrial production increased. In accordance with glorious tradition, the brother peoples greeted May Day with socialist competition on a broad scale. The figures and diagrams which shine brightly from the holiday banners tell of the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of enhanced targets for the first 3 and 4 months of the current year in decisive sectors of the economy. All this indicates the advantages of socialist production, whose main aim is the constant upsurge of the people's material and cultural living standard.

The strengthening might of socialism and its growing prestige and influence enable the fraternal countries, acting together as a united, cohesive family, to resolutely uphold their positions in the world arena. The May Day celebrations in the community states became a mighty demonstration of the brother peoples' loyalty to the principles of socialist internationalism and their indissoluble unity in the struggle against imperialism's onslaught and for the strengthening of peace and the relaxation of tension.

CHINA

MITTERRAND ARRIVES IN PRC ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD031213 Moscow TASS in English 1132 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Beijing May 3 TASS -- President of France Francois Mitterrand came here today for an official visit. He will hold negotiations with the Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China Zhao Ziyang, and meet General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China Hu Yaobang and the Chairman of the Central Commission of Advisers of the Communist Party of China Deng Xiaoping.

Further Details

LD032013 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 3 May 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] A 4-day visit to China by French President Francois Mitterrand began today. The French president made a stopover in the Nepalese capital, Katmandu [shots of Mitterrand during stopover] where the reportage on your screens shows Mitterrand's welcome at the airport and then his reception by Nepalese leaders.

In China, Mitterrand will hold talks with PRC State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang, and will meet CPC Central Committee General Secretary Hu Yaobang, as well as Deng Xiaoping. In recent statements made to Chinese journalists the French president called Franco-Chinese relations "good," but at the same time noted that they are not being well enough implemented. French papers write about China's great desire to develop relations with France, being guided however, not only by political but also by economic interests.

SOVIET CHESS GRANDMASTERS TO PLAY IN PRC

LD040821 Moscow TASS in English 0801 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 4 TASS -- The Soviet Grandmasters Nino Gurieliy and Yuriy Balashov leave for Beijing by air today at the invitation of the Sports Committee of the People's Republic of China. They will play exhibition games and stage performances of simultaneous play.

COMMENTARY DISCLOSES U.S. NUCLEAR BASES IN JAPAN

OW030927 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Radio Moscow military observer and Doctor of History Aleksandr Serbin commentary: "Japan Is a Nuclear Bridgehead for the United States"]

[Text] Japanese politicians are fond of repeating time and again that nuclear weapons have never existed in Japan even once and that the Japanese Government has observed the three nonnuclear principles. In actual fact, however, Japan and the waters off its coasts are filled with nuclear weapons and matching delivery vehicles and the island of Okinawa is a huge nuclear-weapons base. All this is attested to by many facts.

Former U.S. Ambassador to Japan Edwin Reishauer stated in an interview with MAINICHI SHIMBUN that the Japanese Government secretly agreed in 1960 -- the year in which the U.S.-Japan security treaty was signed -- to the calls at Japanese ports of U.S. vessels with nuclear weapons on board and to the landing of U.S. planes carrying nuclear weapons at Japanese airfields. And retired U.S. Rear Admiral Gene Larocque also stated in an interview with MAINICHI SHIMBUN that the U.S. vessels that had entered the Japanese territorial waters had nuclear weapons on board. Former President Carter, when he was still in power, admitted that the Japanese leaders were aware of the locations where nuclear weapons were deployed.

Thus, contrary to the official denials of the Japanese Government, American nuclear weapons do exist in the archipelago of Japan and its territorial waters. The U.S. Pacific fleet alone has approximately 1,500 units of small and medium-size nuclear warheads. The U.S. Marine Corps and Air Force have hundreds of nuclear warheads in the Pacific and in Japan. For example, the air units of the Marine Corps have two special squadrons equipped with nuclear arms which are stationed in Iwakuni and Okinawa bases.

There are about 2,800 military installations in Japan as a whole, including 38 naval bases and ports, 43 military air bases and 10 airfields for the Air Self-Defense Force. All these installations can also be used by American forces equipped with nuclear weapons. The United States has 32 large bases and many other military installations in Japan. We shall mention just a couple of these bases and installations.

The headquarters of the U.S. Navy in Japan and the command of the U.S. 7th Fleet are located at Yokosuka Base. The 7th Fleet is composed of 1 aircraft carrier, 5 submarines, 262 fighter planes and 21 escorting warships. Recently, the most advanced nuclear-powered aircraft carrier, Carl Vinson, has been added to the 7th Fleet. The Yokosuka Base will be designated as one of the bases for this aircraft carrier. The New Jersey, the battleship armed with Tomahawk cruise missiles having nuclear warheads, will be assigned to the 7th Fleet this summer. And 40 planes capable of carrying nuclear weapons are deployed to each of the aircraft carriers, the Enterprise, the Carl Vinson and the Midway. It has also been reported that nuclear warheads are stored in the U.S. forces warehouses located in the northern part of the Yokosuka Base.

The Yokota Air Base, located in Tokyo, was established when the Air Force units at Fuchu and Tachikawa were merged. The commands of the 5th U.S. Air Force Wing and the 19th fighter-bomber group are stationed at the Yokota Base . B-52 heavy bombers carrying nuclear arms can land and take off at this base.

The Misawa Base is used by the American and Japanese air forces. Both B-52 bombers and the most advanced F-16 fighter-bombers, capable of carrying nuclear weapons, can land and take off at this base. And at this base there are underground warehouses strongly guarded by the U.S. special forces.

The Iwakuni Base is an air and naval base for both the American and Japanese forces. According to U.S. Under Secretary of Defense Komer, the air units under the Marine Corps have special forces equipped with nuclear weapons stationed at the Iwakuni Base.

The Kadena Air Base of the U.S. Air Force on Okinawa has airfields for B-52 bombers to land and take off and also underground warehouses for storing atomic bombs. The Naha Base in Okinawa, used by both the Navy and the Air Force, has runways for strategic bombers to land and take off. And Naha port is equipped with facilities for port calls by nuclear-powered submarines. Part of the Naha Base installations, particularly the warehouses, are strongly guarded by the U.S. special forces. The commands of the Japanese Air Self-Defense Force unit and its southwest mixed group are stationed in Naha.

We have introduced just a few U.S. bases in Japan where nuclear weapons are stored. In addition, it should be taken into consideration that it is always possible for the American planes or vessels carrying nuclear weapons to appear within the Japanese territorial waters or in Japan proper.

The United States also has a plan to deploy medium-range missiles to Japan. Secretary of State Shultz stated in Tokyo on 10 February that it would be desirable for Japan itself to declare its readiness to agree to the deployment of cruise and Pershing II missiles.

The Soviet Far East and a considerable portion of Siberia are within the range of the American nuclear weapons deployed in Japan and its territorial waters. Is it not rather strange that under such conditions, the U.S. Government, as well as some personages in Japan, are attempting to obstruct the deployment of medium-range missiles in the Asian part of the Soviet Union?

The official sources of both the United States and Japan are demanding that the Soviet Union observe what they themselves do not intend to observe. Through the efforts of the Reagan administration and with the help of Japanese remilitarists, there has emerged situation of unrest in the Far East. The people of various circles in Japanese society should come to a full understanding of this situation and take positive actions to promote the elimination of the danger of nuclear wars.

UNITED STATES TO DEPLOY NEUTRON WEAPONS IN ROK

LD032152 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 3 May 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] On the question of neutron weapons in South Korea: According to the American newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST, the Reagan administration plans to deploy neutron weapons in South Korea. Lance missiles with neutron warheads are to be deployed there, and 155-mm caliber artillery shells, also with neutron charges, are also to be supplied.

The bloody, antipopular clique in power in South Korea has long since turned the country into a bridgehead for the 40,000-strong U.S. expeditionary corps. According to some figures, the following are already located at U.S. military dumps in South Korea: 133 nuclear bombs and over 100 nuclear artillery shells and nuclear mines. All the U.S. weapons are concentrated just 1 and 1/2 km away from the border with the demilitarized zone between South Korea and the DPRK.

This week President Reagan will have talks with ROK Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Pom-sok. As the foreign press reports, details will be settled on the implementation of the Pentagon's designs for turning South Korea into a neutron training ground for the United States, which virtually amounts to preparations for unleashing an armed conflict using nuclear weapons of the neutron variety.

ALL-UNION KOMSOMOL DELEGATION VISITS DPRK

SK040505 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] At the invitation of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea [LSWYK], the delegation of the All-Union Komsomol, headed by Comrade Lyudmila Ivanovna Shevtsova, secretary of the Central Committee of the All-Union Komsomol, has visited the DPRK.

During the visit, members of the Komsomol delegation gained an understanding of the (?work) of the LSWYK, visited the people's educational institutions and observed the work done by the students and youth. During the talks held with the Central Committee of the LSWYK, discussions were made on further strengthening and expanding cooperation between the All-Union Komsomol and the LSWYK and on the exchanges between youth delegations and women teams.

The All-Union Komsomol delegation was received by Comrade Yi Yong-su, chairman of the LSWYK. At this meeting Comrade Yi Yong-su declared that the DPRK youth send solidarity to the Komsomol and Soviet youths in their struggle for peace and against war. In the talks, the firm conviction was expressed that the meeting of the fraternal leagues of youths of socialist countries for peace and disarmament, which will be held in Berlin this month, will contribute to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the younger generation and to its developing a vigorous, joint campaign in the struggle against the dangers of war.

In her talks when she received the delegation of the All-Union Komsomol, Comrade Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, expressed deep appreciation to the All-Union Komsomol and to all Soviet youths on their support to the Korean people's struggle for peaceful national reunification and for forcing U.S. troops out of South Korea. Comrade Ho Chong-suk emphasized that the Komsomol delegation's visit will further contribute to developing relations between the All-Union Komsomol and the LSWYK and between the peoples of the USSR and Korea.

MONGOLIA'S MAYDAR DEPARTS MOSCOW FOR HOME

PM281044 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation Departs"]

[Text] A Mongolian Government delegation headed by D. Maydar, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, left Moscow for home on 26 April after taking part in the 25th session of the Soviet-Mongolian Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. The delegation was seen off at the airport by I.T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials; D. Gotob, Mongolian ambassador to the USSR, was among the sendoff party.

NEW ENVOY TO AUSTRALIA COMMENTS ON BILATERAL TIES

BK301313 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 30 Apr 83

[Text] The new Soviet ambassador to Australia, Mr Samotevkin, says he hopes that relations between his country and Australia will improve. Mr Samotevkin was speaking shortly after his arrival in Sydney 1 week after Australia announced the expulsion of the first secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Canberra for allegedly spying.

At an impromptu news conference, the new ambassador avoided answering the question of whether there would be a retaliatory expulsion of an Australian diplomat in Moscow. He said that he could not comment because until he presented his credentials to the Australian Government on 6 May, he was not yet the ambassador but a private individual. Also he said the very essence of his task in Australia was to improve relations between the two countries.

Mr Samotevkin, who is 55, is a former close aide to the late Soviet leader, Mr Brezhnev. He replaces Mr Nikolay Sudarikov, who retired.

VIETNAMESE TROOPS WITHDRAW FROM PRK 2 MAY

PM031355 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 May 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Troop Withdrawals Continue"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 2 May -- The withdrawal of another contingent of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Kampuchea started today. It is taking place in accordance with the declaration by the PRK and SRV adopted at the February summit meeting of Indochinese countries in Vientiane, and the decision of the April conference of foreign ministers from the PRK, the SRV and the Lao People's Democratic Republic in Phnom Penh. The Cuu Long Corps of the Vietnamese People's Army, including an infantry division and six brigades and regiments of direct subordination [neposredstvennoye podchineniye], is being withdrawn from PRK territory to the motherland.

An official ceremony to send the Vietnamese volunteers off held in the capital's Victory Monument Square was attended by PRK National Defense Minister Bou Thang and PRK foreign minister Hun Sen.

Speaking at a press conference devoted to the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Kampuchea, Hun Sen said that this has become possible as a result of the Kampuchean people's successes in the cause of building and defending their state. It is evidence of the significant strengthening of the republic's defense capability, the progress in building up its Armed Forces, the development of the economy and the improvement in the Kampuchean people's life.

Praise for Withdrawal

OW031324 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 3 May 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] On 2 May, another unit of the volunteer Vietnamese combatants began to withdraw from Kampuchea. Hanoi-based reports say that in May a unit, consisting of an infantry division and six brigades and regiments, will withdraw from Kampuchea. Our station commentator writes:

As is already known, units of Vietnamese volunteer combatants have come to Kampuchea at the request of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation to help the Kampuchean people oppose the bloodthirsty Pol Pot regime, the criminals who barbarously massacred nearly half the Kampuchean people.

Although the Pol Pot clique was toppled by the Kampuchean people in January 1979, the powers hostile to Kampuchea are still seeking to check the trend toward national recovery in that country. Under such conditions, the PRK Government, under the Kampuchea-Vietnam treaty, has asked Vietnam to maintain its armed units in Kampuchea to cooperate with the Kampuchean people in defending their fatherland against the armed provocations of the Pol Pot remnant troops. The Vietnamese side has met the Kampuchean request, but when the normalization trend in Kampuchea proved to be successful, last summer the first units of the Vietnamese volunteer combatants were withdrawn from Kampuchea.

The declaration of the last winter's High-level Indochinese conference said the withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer combatants will continue in 1983 and in the following years. All the units of the Vietnamese volunteer combatants will return home after Kampuchea's peace and security are guaranteed and after the hostile schemes of those who oppose the PRK no longer exist.

The current, additional withdrawal of Vietnamese combatants proves that Vietnam and Kampuchea have scrupulously implemented their commitments, that the internal situation in Kampuchea is becoming increasingly stabilized and that the Kampuchea people are living in security. A number of powers have spread all kinds of fabrications and deceptions about the presence of the Vietnamese volunteer combatants in Kampuchea. U.S. imperialist circles and their followers have feverishly distorted the truth of the issue. They say that the presence of Vietnamese Army units in Kampuchea apparently is the major cause of the tension in the region. However, that is a sheer lie. In fact, the imperialist circles are feverishly seeking to interfere in the internal affairs of the Southeast Asian nations, pitting one nation in the region against another, and attempting to reverse the national recovery trend in Kampuchea. They are following a dangerous path. The three Indochinese countries, with their unchanged stands and through the peaceful proposals they have set forth, have charted a correct path to check all these schemes. What have the three Indochinese countries proposed? They have proposed the signing of a treaty of nonaggression with the ASEAN countries and the convening of an international conference on Southeast Asia. Only through peaceful dialogue on the basis of equality can peace be restored in the region. That is the true nature of the policy of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

The Soviet Union fully supports that policy and is willing to contribute to bringing sanity to the situation in Southeast Asia and, together with the other UN Security Council member countries, to participate in guaranteeing the agreements to be reached by the Indochinese and ASEAN countries.

MULATOV COMMENTS ON 'TENSION' IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

OW301201 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Mulatov commentary: "Aggravation of the Situation in Southeast Asia"]

[Text] The imperialists and other foreign forces have interfered in the internal affairs of the Indochinese countries, escalated the undeclared war against Kampuchea from Thai territory and carried out direct provocations against socialist Vietnam. These are the causes of tension in Southeast Asia today.

The United States recently decided to greatly increase military assistance to Thailand, a portion of which will be given to the Pol Pot elements and other members of the anti-Kampuchean coalition government. Border areas of Kampuchea have been bombarded many times since the beginning of this month, more than 30 times in a single week.

The Kampuchean Armed Forces, with the support of the Vietnamese volunteer troops, have been compelled to take action to suppress the Pol Pot bandits who infiltrated Kampuchean territory from Thailand. The smooth military operations have irritated the behind-the-scene masters and protectors of the Pol Pot bandits. For this reason, Vietnam, which has firmly stood by the Kampuchean people, has been intimidated from various sides. Some people said: It is necessary to punish Vietnam again and teach it another lesson.

Who benefits from the tension in Southeast Asia? Who wants to perpetuate the tension in the Kampuchea-Thai or Vietnamese-Chinese border areas? It is none but U.S. imperialism that benefits from such tension. Under various pretexts -- conflicts and tension in Southeast Asia -- the U.S. imperialists have vainly tried to rebuild their military position and political sphere of influence there. For example, preparations are under way for a large-scale U.S.-Thai joint military exercise under the code name of Golden Cobra. As is known to all, the United States has also planned to revive and rebuild its military bases in Thailand, which were used in the U.S. protracted war of aggression against the Indochinese people.

Some cliques have said that the intensified situation in Southeast Asia has allegedly been caused by Vietnam's policy. This is not right. It is also wrong to assert that the Vietnamese volunteer troops in Kampuchea threaten the security of Thailand. The truth is that the Vietnamese are helping the Kampucheans drive out the Pol Pot elements and other armed bandits who infiltrated into Kampuchea from Thailand. These bandits have carried out their activities under the signboard of the so-called Kampuchean coalition government abroad. It is not a government in any sense but a disorderly band of puppets supported by the imperialists and other political cliques which are well-known to all. It is ridiculous that these puppets dream to revive their regime in Kampuchea, which the Kampuchean people will never approve, just as the Chinese people will never accept the Taipei pro-U.S. clique's call to recover the mainland. Whoever supports that so-called Kampuchean coalition government insults the Kampuchean people, just as the United States' two-Chinas policy has hurt the Chinese people's dignity.

The escalation of the undeclared war against Kampuchea and provocations against Vietnam will not create the conditions necessary for the normalization of situation in Southeast Asia. The road leading to this goal is to hold constructive dialogues among the countries in this region. The Indochinese countries have exerted every effort in this regard. For example, they have proposed to Thailand and other members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, as well as China, the signing of a non-aggression treaty. Vietnam and Kampuchea have decided to hold an annual discussion on partial withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea in light of the security of Kampuchea. The first step toward this goal was made last year. More Vietnamese troops will be withdrawn from Kampuchea next month as announced in Vientiane recently.

All these facts explain that neither Vietnam nor Kampuchea is responsible for aggravation of the situation in Southeast Asia.

MOSCOW MARKS SOUTH VIETNAM LIBERATION DAY

OW030751 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Summary] A joint meeting of the Soviet Committee for Support to the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean Peoples and the Executive Committee of the Soviet-Vietnam Friendship Society was held on 28 April in Moscow on the occasion of the eighth anniversary of the complete liberation of South Vietnam.

Attending the meeting were party and state leaders, members of the Soviet Committee for Support to the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean Peoples and the Soviet-Vietnam Friendship Society and representatives of the people of Moscow. Participants in the meeting warmly welcomed the Vietnamese guests -- cadres of the SRV Embassy in the Soviet Union, led by Ambassador Dinh Nho Liem.

"On behalf of those present at the meeting, Comrade Matskyavichyus, secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, greeted the Vietnamese delegation.

"He said: The Vietnamese people's victory in their struggle against U.S. aggression was a common victory of the forces of socialism, national independence and peace, which resolutely supported Vietnam. Today, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea are important factors of peace and progress. The sovereign line of the three Indochinese countries constitutes a great obstacle to imperialist and expansionist ambitions in Southeast Asia.

"The Soviet people resolutely condemn the aggressive policy of the United States and other reactionary forces in this region and demand that they end their interference in the affairs of the Indochinese countries. We fully support the unswerving policy of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, which have put forth constructive proposals aimed at normalizing the situation in Southeast Asia and creating an atmosphere of good-neighborhood, friendship and cooperation there. We continue to actively support the just cause of the three Indochinese peoples."

Speaking at the meeting, Comrade Ilinskiy, an IZVESTIYA observer who worked in the Indochinese countries and is currently a member of the Soviet Committee for Support to the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean peoples, spoke of the historical events in April 1975 which he witnessed.

Comrade Dinh Nho Liem, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, spoke at the meeting. He said: [begin recording] "Dear comrades: Amidst the extremely tense international situation resulting from the adventurous actions of imperialist and reactionary forces headed by U.S. imperialism, the proposals, full of good will, of the Soviet Union, put forth by the CPSU Central Committee headed by the Comrade General Secretary Andropov, aimed at preventing a new nuclear war, defending peace and maintaining international detente, are of extremely great significance.

"Dear comrades, a coincidence of profound meaning is our observance of the liberation day of South Vietnam at the same time as International Labor Day, 1 May, and on the eve of the day of victory over fascist Germany, 9 May.

"We warmly congratulate you on the occassion of these two anniversaries. May you register many new achievements in your noble work to contribute to the efforts of the entire Soviet people to successfully implement the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress, those of the Central Committee plenum of November 1982 and Comrade General Secretary Andropov's instructions, especially those recently put forth at the agricultural conference of first secretaries of party central committees of republics, regions and oblasts, namely, to maintain stability and the trend of rapid economic development which have taken shape during the recent past.

"Long live the unbreakable friendship, militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between the Vietnamese and Soviet peoples! Long live world peace!" [end recording]

The meeting ended with the showing of Vietnamese documentary films depicting the historical days of April 1975 and the activities of Soviet experts and Vietnamese cadres and workers at the Hoa Binh hydroelectric plant construction site.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON HONECKER'S OFFICIAL VISIT

Officials Welcome Honecker

LD031530 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 3 May 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A party and state delegation from the GDR led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, arrived in Moscow today for an official, friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers. At Moscow's Vnukovo Airport, Comrade Honecker and the members of the delegation were met by Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Tikhonov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister; Comrade Ustinov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of defense; Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; and Comrade Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The Soviet leaders greeted the guests in a cordial and fraternal manner at the aircraft steps. At the request of correspondents, photographs were taken at the aircraft steps. The commander of the honor guard delivered his report. The state anthems of the two countries were played. Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov and Erich Honecker reviewed the Soviet servicemen.

The party and state figures of the GDR were also met by Comrades Kostandov and Talyzin, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Menteshashvili, secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Comrade Sharapov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrades Bugayev, Guzhenko, Polyakov and Shokin, USSR ministers; Comrades Lapin and Chebrikov, chairmen of USSR state committees; Comrade Abrasimov, the Soviet ambassador in the GDR: and other officials. Among those who met the visitors was Winkelmann, the GDR ambassador in the USSR, who is a member of the GDR delegation. [Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 4 May 1983, First Edition, front-pages a TASS report on Honecker's arrival which notes that V.M. Chebrikov, chairman of the KGB, and V.G. Kulikov, first deputy minister of defense, were also among the welcoming party.]

The leaders of the two fraternal countries were warmly greeted by representatives of the working people of the capital and citizens of the GDR who are studying or working in Moscow. The solemn ceremony of the meeting ended with a march-past by the honor guard. The streets and squares taken by the motorcade, accompanied by an escort of honor of motorcyclists, were decked out with the state flags on the GDR and the Soviet Union and placards of welcome. The delegation was greeted by Muscovites along the entire route.

Leaders Hold Talks

PM041142 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 May 83 Second Edition, p 1

[Text] Talks were held in the Kremlin on 3 May between the Soviet leaders and the party and state delegation from the GDR.

Taking part in the talks on the Soviet side were Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR foreign minister; Comrade Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister; Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Comrade Abrasimov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to the GDR.

Taking part in the talks on the GDR side were Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State; Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Mielke, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of state security; Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; M. Gerlach, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State and chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany; H. Homann, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State and chairman of the National Democratic Party of Germany; E. Mecklenburg, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State and chairman of the Democratic Peasants Party of Germany; L. Kolditz, president of the GDR National Front; O. Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee and GDR foreign minister; H. Toeplitz, deputy chairman of the Christian Democratic Union of Germany; G. Sieber, member of the SED Central Committee and chief of the SED Central Committee International Relations Section; and E. Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR.

In a heartfelt comradely atmosphere the participants in the talks exchanged information on the course of communist and socialist construction in the Soviet Union and the GDR, on pressing problems on the solution of which the efforts of their parties and peoples are now concentrated.

The sides noted with deep satisfaction that relations between the USSR and the GDR are continuing to develop successfully and dynamically in the spirit of the October 7, 1975 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. The driving force of the fraternal friendship of the peoples of both states is the combat alliance of the CPSU and the SED, which rests on the immutable foundation of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and is characterised by full coincidence of views on all the most important questions of our time.

The party and state leaders of the USSR and the GDR expressed firm resolve further to consistently deepen mutual cooperation in all fields of social life. It was found necessary, in particular, to take measures to ensure a closer coordination of the economic policy, and the main directions of expanding economic, scientific and technical ties were defined.

It was stressed that in the present international situation special importance is acquired by the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, by the safeguarding of the reliable security of the alliance of fraternal states. The USSR and the GDR will further actively promote this.

When studying international issues the participants in the talks expressed their common conviction that no task is more urgent now than that of eliminating the war danger created by the aggressive policy of the militaristic circles of the United States. The USSR and the GDR will further press persistently for an improvement of the international political climate, will vigorously work to curb the arms race.

They voiced special concern in connection with the plans of the United States and NATO to start at the end of this year the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear weapons on the territory of West European countries. The GDR delegation stated full support for the position of the Soviet Union at the talks with the United States on nuclear arms in Europe, which is based strictly on the principle of equality and equal security of the sides.

Both sides are unanimous that the proposals contained in the Political Declaration, adopted at the Prague meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Treaty member-states, are a real alternative to the imperialist course of political and military confrontation.

They again drew attention to the proposal to conclude a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and on the maintenance of relations of peace between the countries of the Warsaw Treaty and of the North Atlantic alliance. The implementation of this proposal would be an important stage in the struggle of the peoples for peace and international security.

The USSR and the GDR confirmed solidarity with the peoples' struggling for their independence and sovereignty against forces of imperialism, hegemonism and international reaction.

The CPSU and the SED will further consistently act in the name of strengthening the cohesion of the international communist and workers movement.

The party and state leaders of the USSR and the GDR stressed that the teaching of Karl Marx, the 165th anniversary of whose birth and the centenary of whose death are being marked this year, is exerting a most profound influence on the entire course of historical development. Mankind lives and will live according to Marx, Engels and Lenin, under the sign of the triumph of their immortal ideas.

The full identity of views on all questions under discussion was confirmed in the course of the talks.

Award Ceremony Speeches

PM041141 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 May 83 Second Edition p 1

["Award Presented" -- headline]

[Text] Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, today presented in the Kremlin the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star Medal of Hero of the Soviet Union to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State.

Present at the award ceremony were comrades Aliyev, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Rusakov, Ryzhkov, and other officials. Members of the GDR party and state delegation were also present.

Yuriy Andropov spoke at the award ceremony.

Esteemed comrades!

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has entrusted me with the pleasant task of presenting the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star Medal of Hero of the Soviet Union to Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR Council of State.

Our dear friend, a consistent internationalist has been awarded this highest Soviet decoration for his active participation in the struggle against fascism, for his outstanding services in strengthening the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the peoples of the German Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union, for his big contribution to the cause of peace and the strengthening of the positions of socialism.

For more than 10 years, Comrade Honecker has been general secretary of the SED Central Committee. This period has been marked by the further all-round development of the republic's economy, science and culture, by the growth of the living standards of the working people, and the growth of the international prestige of the German Democratic Republic.

We see how the ties between our countries have multiplied in the past years, how the firm, inviolable friendship of our peoples has strengthened. There is no doubt that the visit by the GDR Party and state delegation which began today, will give a good impulse to the further perfection of our interaction in the interests of the peoples of the USSR and the GDR and the entire socialist community, in the interests of our common communist cause.

Dear Comrade Honecker, please accept cordial congratulations for this award. In presenting it, I am pleased once again to stress that Soviet people entertain sincere fraternal feelings for their true friends and comrades-in-arms, the working people of the German Democratic Republic.

We wholeheartedly wish you sound health, boundless energy and new successes in your tireless activity to build developed socialism in the GDR, to strengthen the internationalist cooperation between our parties and peoples.

Comrade E. Honecker spoke in reply:

Dear Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov!

Dear Soviet Friends!

Permit me to wholeheartedly thank the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo, and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for the high honor accorded me, the awarding of the title of Hero of the Soviet Union with the presentation of the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star medal. This is an exciting moment in the life of a communist. It evokes a feeling of joy and at the same time allows one to more fully realize the great strength emanated by the fraternal unification with the party of Lenin and the country of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

I regard the presentation of these awards to me as a high evaluation of the services of the SED and the working people of the German Democratic Republic. By their deeds they strive to successfully implement the immortal ideas of Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels and Vladimir Lenin on German soil. They strive day after day, to make an active contribution to the cause of our joint struggle for socialism and peace.

Just now I am remembering many unforgettable friendly meetings in the land of soviets with its people, with the builders of a new socialist world. This first happened in 1930-31. As a young German Communist I had the luck to be selected for education in the International Lenin School in Moscow, and to participate at that time in the construction of the metallurgical combine in Magnitogorsk. Even then, the labor achievements and enthusiasm of the Soviet people produced in us the most profound impression. In the 6 decades of its existence the Soviet Union has travelled a long road of historic transformations. On this road the invincible, victorious forces of the cause of revolution and the heroism of the Soviet people, both in creative labor, and in the defence of the motherland in the Great Patriotic War against the fascist aggressors, have been manifested in the most convincing manner. Today, the country of Lenin, in gaining elation-provoking successes, is fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and is perfecting the advanced socialist society. Every day confirms that the Soviet Union is the most powerful bulwark of peace and socialism on our planet.

The present visit by our party and state delegation will serve the further strengthening and deepening of the fraternal relations linking our countries, states and peoples. This is of decisive importance for the fulfillment of the tasks facing us in the 1980's in the cause of socialist construction and ensuring peace in a complex international situation. Marching in single rank with the Soviet Union, our great friend and ally -- and the GDR people know this -- we can confidently build the present and the future and cope with even the most complex problems.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1630 GMT on 3 May carried a recording of the Andropov and Honecker speeches as reported above with the exception that the order of the preceding two paragraphs was inverted.]

Esteemed comrades, once again heartfelt thanks for the presentation of the award to me, and for the high assessment expressed by you, dear Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. I assure you that I will continue to do everything in my power for the further consolidation of the combat union between the SED and the CPSU, of the fraternal alliance between the GDR and the USSR, and our internationalist cooperation in the spirit of Ernst Thaelmann.

The leaders of the Communist Party and Soviet state cordially congratulated Comrade E. Honecker on the presentation of the high USSR award and wished him new successes in his multifaceted activity for the sake of the GDR's further prosperity, in the interests of strenghening the fraternal friendship between the CPSU and the SED and the peoples of the Soviet Union and the GDR, and for the sake of peace throughout the world

Officials at Kremlin Dinner

LD031806 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 3 May 83

[Excerpt] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Government today gave a dinner in the Great Kremlin Palace in honor of the GDR party and state delegation headed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR Council of State.

Present at the dinner on the Soviet side were Comrades Andropov, Aliyev, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Rusakov, and Ryzhkov; deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR ministers; chairmen of USSR state committees; and other officials.

Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, gave a speech at the dinner.

Andropov's Dinner Speech

PM040835 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 May 83 Second Edition pp 1, 3

[Text] Moscow, 3 May -- General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov made a speech today at a Kremlin dinner in honor of the party and state delegation from the German Democratic Republic headed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the Council of State of the GDR. The delegation arrived in Moscow today for an official friendly visit.

Respected Comrade Honecker and respected comrades:

First of all, allow me to greet cordially, on behalf of the Soviet leadership and all our people, the dear guests -- the party and state delegation from the German Democratic Republic.

We exchanged substantial information on each other's affairs at the talks which were just held. Soviet Communists, all Soviet people, are glad that the GDR's working people accomplished tangible successes in fulfilling decisions of the 10th party congress under the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Honecker.

We wish wholeheartedly for our dear friends to continue to implement their plans with confidence. Convey, comrades, sincere wishes of happiness and prosperity to all fraternal people of the German Democratic Republic.

Our conversations focussed on questions of developing relations between the two countries. They followed in recent years, and are following at present, the line of ascent. This applies to the inter-party ties between the CPSU and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, interaction between state bodies, public organizations and labor collectives, exchange of cultural values and other forms of human relationships.

The USSR and the GDR have for many years been each other's largest trade partners. At present, cooperation directly in the sphere of production play an increasingly greater part in our economic relations.

Advancement onward in the key areas of scientific and technical progress acquires special significance in our time. The Soviet Union, the GDR and other countries of the socialist community possess a great creative potential, skilled cadres of scientific researchers, specialists and factory workers. The better we can combine and set into motion this invaluable capital, the sooner and more successfully we will be able to resolve diverse economic and social questions handled by our peoples.

Comrades, today, on the eve of the 165th anniversary of the birth of Karl Marx, we communists, declare with pride: History has evolved according to Marx, Engels and Lenin. Marxism-Leninism, constantly enriched by the practice of communist and workers parties, international experience of building socialism and struggling for it, continues to remain the sole correct and reliable guide to action.

Our ideological opponents reacted in their own way to the Marx year. U.S. President Reagan even called for a crusade against communism, prophesying its ruin. Washington does not limit itself to mere words. Plans to gain military superiority over the USSR and other countries of socialism are openly prepared there.

The United States resorts to unceremonious interference in the affairs of other nations, imposing on them the American way of life, and is trying, in fact, to gain world domination. This is the true root of evil perpetrated in the world, the evil which threatens the very existence of people.

We proceed from the premise that the historical competition of the two social systems, the struggle of ideas is quite a natural phenomenon stemming from the very fact of the existence of socialism and capitalism. But we are emphatically against this historical confrontation being directed at curtailing peaceful cooperation and even more so against switching to the plane of nuclear war.

In conditions when the whole of mankind is threatened by nuclear catastrophe it is the duty of all who deal with the adoption of political decisions to put concern for the preservation of peace above everything else. Is it not time for the American leaders to display more political restraint, responsibility and common sense?

This relates first of all to the most pressing need of the day -- to prevent a new cycle of the nuclear-missile race, to avert war.

The countries of socialism approach these questions with the highest sense of responsibility. Our proposals have been outlined in a number of joint documents, including in the Prague Declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Treaty member states. They provide both for the removal of the material means of waging war and for the creation of political barriers to unleashing war. They cover both nuclear and conventional armaments. They take into account the lawful interests of the security both of the European peoples and of the peoples of the whole world. To this day the NATO countries are avoiding giving an answer to the new peace initiatives of the socialist states.

We have stated more than once our readiness to consider any other initiatives based on the principle of the equality and equal security of the sides. No attempt to violate this principle has any chance of success. We will not allow ourselves to be deceived.

The moment now is very important: It is enough to pull a string to send the ball rolling. Precisely this role can be played by the deployment of American Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe. A chain reaction is inevitable if, contrary to all arguments of reason, the matter takes this turn. The USSR, the GDR, other Warsaw Treaty member-states will be compelled to adopt response measures.

I would not like to think that such a prospect suits the American leadership. But how then must one assess its statements and actions? For it is clearly realized in Washington that neither the "zero" nor the "interim" options, designed to secure the unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union and to give the United States a military advantage in Europe, can serve as a basis for a just settlement acceptable to both sides.

Likewise, the position of the governments of some other NATO countries cannot but cause perplexity. It is known, for instance, that the FRG statesmen have repeatedly expressed agreement that war should never again be unleashed from German soil. How can this be squared with support for the plans to deploy American missiles on West German soil? For these are first-strike weapons. Besides, the decision to fire the missiles would be made by those who are across the ocean.

The Soviet Union has stated readiness not to have in Europe a single missile and a single plane more than possessed today by NATO countries. We are told that in this event the Soviet Union would have more missile nuclear warheads.

Well, we are prepared to reach an agreement on the equality of nuclear potentials in Europe both as regards delivery vehicles and warheads, taking into consideration, of course, the corresponding armaments of Britain and France.

In other words, we want the USSR to have no more missiles and warheads mounted on them than on the NATO side in each mutually agreed period. In the event of a reduction of the number of warheads on British and French missiles, the number of warheads on our medium-range missiles would be reduced by the same amount. The same approach would be applied also to the aviation systems of this class deployed in Europe. Thereby an approximate equality would be maintained between the USSR and NATO both as regards medium-range nuclear weapon delivery vehicles, that is, missiles and aircraft, and by the number of warheads carried by them. Furthermore, this equality would be on a much lower level than at present.

I particularly want to stress that the fulfillment of this new proposal would bring about a situation where we would have far fewer medium-range missiles and warheads in the European part of the Soviet Union than before 1976 when we did not have SS-20 missiles.

Those who will again say "no" to this proposal too will assume grave responsibility before the peoples of Europe and the whole world because every week, every day lost for the attainment of agreement increases the nuclear danger.

All the peoples and governments must realize the extent of this danger and do everything to protect peace, to turn the development of events back in the direction of detente.

From our side we are doing everything within our power for this. And here, and I want to emphasize this, we have a full unity of views and intentions with the German comrades."

I propose a toast to the health of Comrade Honecker and the members of the GDR party and state delegation. To the inviolable friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union and the GDR! To new successes of the cause of socialism, to peace in Europe and throughout the world!

Honecker Speech at Kremlin Dinner

PM04121Z Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 May 83 Second Edition p 3

["In a Friendly Atmosphere" -- general heading]

[Text] Dear Comrade Andropov!

Dear Comrade Tikhonov!

Dear Soviet comrades and friends!

Permit me to thank you wholeheartedly, on behalf of the GDR party and state delegation, for the invitation to visit the Soviet Union and for the fraternal reception accorded to us. At the same time I thank you, dear Comrade Andropov, for the friendly words about the SED and our people. We are firmly confident this visit and the talks which began today will become a new landmark in the development of our indestructible alliance and our fruitful cooperation.

In a few days, the 38th anniversary of the victory of worldwide historical importance, won by the USSR and its glorious Armed Forces over Hitler fascism in the Great Patriotic War, will take place.

That victory brought freedom to the peoples. It saved them from death in the quagmire of barbarity. In this way profound historical change was initiated, enabling, in particular, our people to embark on the road towards a bright future and to build socialism. Citizens of the GDR, like all the other progressive people in the world, will always revere with deepest respect the memory of the 20 million sons and daughters of the Soviet Union who laid down their lives for this cause.

One of our people's greatest revolutionary gains is the fact that friendship with Lenin's country has become the basis of their life and the common property of all the working people. The CPSU and the SED has done tremendous work to this end.

Relying on its fraternal alliance with the USSR, the German Democratic Republic, the first socialist state of workers and peasants on German soil, has been developing successfully for over 30 years now. Being a strong component of the socialist community and a member of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, the GDR is thus capable of performing its duty on the dividing line between capitalism and NATO, and the socialist states.

Dear comrades and friends:

We are glad that the visit gives us the opportunity once again to see the remarkable successes which the Soviet people are achieving in fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. Rich experience has been accumulated in the process of building a developed socialist society in the USSR and this is of exceptional value for us all. GDR citizens look with profound respect on Soviet working people's outstanding successes in the economy, science, education, and culture, as well as in the sphere of strengthening their defense capacity. These achievements serve the people's good and the interests of the entire socialist community.

The Soviet Union has always made the greatest contribution to the cause of consolidating socialism's positions in the international arena. That is how things stand today. Now that questions of such importance to mankind's life are on the agenda in world politics, everything depends ultimately on socialism's growing influence on the course of international events. In this connection the successes of each individual fraternal country and our community as a whole and their unity and cohesion take on ever-increasing significance. The SED and the GDR are consistently guided by this.

We may say that life in our republic is characterized by enterprising labor to fulfill the decisions of our 10th congress and continue to build the developed socialist society. Thus last year we were again able to achieve substantial economic growth, which continues in 1983. The consequences of capitalist crisis phenomena are, of course, bound to affect us. Thanks to our party's economic strategy for the eighties, which is aimed above all at the intensification of production on the basis of scientific and technical progress and at increasing labor productivity, we are nonetheless succeeding in resolving the tasks ahead. We are continuing the course of unity of economic and social policy and we channel our efforts into maintaining and gradually improving the material and cultural standard of living achieved by the working people.

Dear comrades and friends:

We can state with profound satisfaction that the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance signed between the GDR and the USSR here in Moscow on 7 October 1975 is being effectively given real substance. This holds true for all areas of social life, politics as well as the economy, science and culture and, last but not least, for the fulfillment of our common tasks in the field of defense. In this way the treaty is a genuinely internationalist document which has been tested through practice.

As for economic cooperation, this year the volume of our mutual trade turnover will reach R13 billion. Cooperation embraces all the aspects of the economy. Vital importance is attached to joint efforts to further develop science and technology and introduce their most up-to-date achievements, in microelectronics and robot building, for instance. Large deliveries of raw materials and energy sources from the Soviet Union are the decisive basis of our economic planning. The Soviet Union's contribution to this cause is great, and our people value it highly. To an ever-increasing degree our joint efforts also cover the production of food products and industrial consumer goods, which directly affects people's living standard.

It may therefore be stated that our countries are already making joint use to a substantial extent of the advantages of socialism and its planned economy in the interests of raising efficiency and labor productivity. At the same time we still have many possibilities for the joint utilization of the resources of the GDR and the USSR in the interests of both countries. During our talks the main directions of work in this sphere will be outlined.

We attach great significance to efforts now being made by the CEMA countries to increase the effectiveness of socialist economic integration. We are convinced that the forthcoming CEMA conference will lay the foundations for a new stage in fruitful multilateral cocperation.

Dear friends and comrades:

An analysis of the international situation makes it perfectly clear that there is no more important task today than the task of removing the threat of war. Mankind cannot be allowed to be plunged into nuclear catastrophe because of the course pursued by the more aggressive forces of imperialism, first and foremost the United States. It is not confrontation but continued detente, not the escalation of the arms race but the limitation and reduction of armaments in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security that meets the interests of mankind. The most important task today -- and we are absolutely unanimous on this -- is to ensure peace.

Certain figures on the other side of the ocean, who have announced an anticommunist "crusade," include the first nuclear strike in their plans and, contrary to common sense, believe that a nuclear war can be won. They are playing a dangerous game. Pursuing their goal, as hopeless as it is dangerous, of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union and the socialist community, they are aggravating international tension. They are prepared to reduce to naught the positive results which have been achieved with much effort on the road to detente, particularly after the Helsinki conference. Everyone who honestly wants peace is gravely worried by this.

That is why the consistent Leninist peace policy of the USSR and its tireless initiatives for improving the international situation inspire the peoples, all the peace-loving forces with even greater courage and call them to joint actions. The USSR, the main force of our socialist community, is the standard-bearer in the struggle for removing war from the life of mankind and for resolving the questions on which a lasting peace depends. This historical mission of the USSR is highly appreciated all over the world.

Having assumed unilaterally the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union took a step eloquently illustrating the essence of its policy as a whole. This unilateral step is invaluable to the further struggle for ensuring peace.

The peoples are demanding, as they have every right to do, with even greater perseverence that the other nuclear powers take similar decisions.

In accordance with the decisions of the 10th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the GDR believes that the supreme principle of its foreign policy is constructive and businesslike participation in joint efforts for peace. In so doing, it attaches priority to the achievement of the goals agreed upon at the Prague meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries and stated in its Political Declaration. They actually constitute a realistic alternative to the course of imperialism for confrontation and the escalation of the arms race with all its pernicious consequences.

The conclusion of the proposed treaty on the mutual non-use of force and the maintenance of relations of peace between the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO would be extremely important from the point of view of achieving a tangible change for the better. True, the other side has not yet given a reply on the substance of the matter, but this does not relieve it of its responsibility in this respect.

We completely support the Soviet Union's principled stand at the Geneva talks with the United States. Having announced the so-called "interim solution," which, just like the false "zero option," is aimed at the unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union and its allies and is therefore unacceptable, Washington has just demonstrated anew its obstructionist policy. It should be demanded from the U.S. Administration that it take at long last a position which would make it possible to conclude an agreement respecting the interests of the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty member-countries.

Resistance has lately been growing on the European Continent to the NATO plans to deploy new U.S. nuclear first-strike weapon systems in Western Europe by the end of the year. This deployment would enhance even further the threat to peace, which is very grave as it is. The prevention of these developments meets the interests of all the nations in Europe, and not in Europe alone. We stand for a continent of lasting peace, security and cooperation. That is why we also advocate the establishment of nuclear weapon-free zones meeting this goal.

Dear Comrades!

Citizens of the German Democratic Republic are well aware that their adherence to peace is manifested first and foremost in their achievements at work, with which they strengthen socialism, their state of workers and peasants. This is the keynote of initiatives in the year of Karl Marx. The 165th birth anniversary and the centenary of the death of the founder of scientific socialism and the outstanding thinker and revolutionary have evoked among all the sections of the population a movement for creative work to further implement the decisions of the 10th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

The life-giving ideas of Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels and Vladimir Lenin are blazing the trail to a life worthy of man, a life without exploitation and wars. The fact that we are following this trail shoulder to shoulder with the mighty Soviet Union is giving our people a confidence in victory and inspiring them with the desire for high achievements in the interests of successfully building a developed socialist society in the GDR.

And we wholeheartedly support the new peace initiatives put forward by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov today.

I propose a toast:

To the CPSU Central Committee and its general secretary, our good friend and comrade, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov;

To the firm combat collaboration of the SED and the CPSU and the indissoluble fraternal alliance between the GDR and the USSR;

To new joint successes in the struggle to strengthen socialism and safeguard peace;

To your health, dear Soviet comrades!

Andropov Receives Honecker

LD040919 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0904 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] Moscow, 4 May (TASS) -- Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today received Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR party-state delegation.

Topical questions of cooperation and interaction between the two fraternal parties and socialist states were discussed at the meeting, and also several international problems. The conversation passed in an atmosphere of total mutual understanding, cordiality and friendship.

IZVESTIYA EXPOSES NTS LINKS OF AFP CORRESPONDENT

PM031039 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Ponomarev article: "On Two Chairs"]

[Text] Last summer AFP correspondent Vladimir Gedilaghine hastily packed his bags and left Moscow. Quietly, without a scandal. The French side in the person of AFP's leaders had insistently requested this. Their concern is understandable: The exposure of the illegal activity of the French journalist in the USSR shed light on very piquant circumstances.

First, Monsieur Gedilaghine, as was reliably established, regularly received from Paris large numbers of parcels of anti-Soviet literature produced by the foreign Possev Publishing House and containing calls for the overthrow of Soviet power. As is known, the anti-Soviet emigre organization called the "People's Labor Alliance" (NTS) engages in publishing hostile leaflets and illegally infiltrating them into our country. And the piquancy of the situation consisted in the fact that parcels addressed to the French journalist in Moscow were sent from Paris through the state diplomatic mail. Naturally, they were sent not to supplement the correspondent's personal library but for dissemination among Soviet citizens.

Second, as was also proved, Monsieur Gedilaghine played not the least provocative role in the fate of the young Soviet person Burdyug by supplying him with inflammatory literature and pushing him into antisocial actions. Now, after the end of the investigation into the criminal case, the young person has realized to the edge of what abyss he was dragged by the smooth-talking "Russian Frenchman."

It turned out, despite everything, that under pressure from certain circles the official French news agency engages in secret activity which is unequivocally called hostile in any language.

It came to light that Monsieur Gedilaghine, who is on the staff of AFP, has long been serving under NTS banners. He began "struggling against the USSR" back in his youth, when, on assignments for the emigre "officer," he hung about small stores in Rue St Denis in Paris which our tourists and sailors used to frequent. Then he featured on NTS lists as a "distributor." Later his "abusive" articles were to appear in the emigre POSSEV. Finally, the modest "distributor" rose to be a "special emissary." In September 1981 the NTS leaders organized a soiree in Montgeron at which Aleksandr Ginzburg reported on the "successes of the liberation struggle." This was the same person against whom criminal proceedings were instituted in the USSR for vigorous anti-Soviet activity and who subsequently emigrated to Israel. This member of the editorial board of the white emigre Paris newspaper RUSSKAYA MYSL did not hide the fact that "many French journalists work actively" in the ranks of the NTS.

Getting carried away, Ginzburg suddenly let the cat out of the bag and gave away AFP's editorial secret. He declared that "for 2 months now" AFP's correspondent had been fulfilling NTS assignments in Moscow.

"For 2 months" before the gathering in Montgeron Vladimir Gedilaghine had been toiling by the sweat of his brow in AFP's Moscow bureau.

It is hard to say who made Ginzburg talk. Evidently there was a pressing need to prove to American patrons and to "friends" in the French special services that their money was not being squandered in Parisian restaurants but was going to maintain "special emissaries," including in such an authoritative organ as AFP.

In this instance the interests of the emigre "office," as we see, were diametrically opposed to the interests of the French agency, which should have been interested in preserving its reputation of being objective and impartial.

It is said that when Ginzburg was advised to hold his tongue, he reasonably remarked that it is naive to believe that the AFP leadership recruits its employees "from the street" and does not know "who is who" in its agency. All the more so as Monsieur Gedilaghine is said to have cast-iron" references. Indeed, the French correspondent's father is still on the top leading organ of the NTS -- the "Alliance Council" -- works in its holy of holies -- the "closed sector," which is in charge of all secret operations and maintains close and direct ties with the CIA and the French special services.

This "leader" is called Yuriy Petrovich Gedilaghine-Shelestov. Born into a white emigre family in Yugoslavia in 1922, he was at the age of 20 already an employee of the German "Vostok" trade society in the city of Vyazma in Smolensk Oblast. There, in his house, there was a secret meeting place of the so-called NTSNP (NTS of the New Generation), which had been set up by fascists. The trust was perfectly understandable, for the apartment's owner was at the same time an employee of the SD counterintelligence organ. In that role he carried out recruiting work in the interests of the occupiers of the USSR territories temporarily seized by them. In 1945 he was being trained at the fascist "Zeppelin" intelligence school in the Austrian city of Mattighofen. Since the end of the war to this day he has been serving his new masters in the role of a "leader" of the NTS.

The journalist's stepmother, Aleksandra Ivanovna Vydrina, has performed no fewer services for the NTS. After voluntarily leaving Serpukhov for Germany, she underwent a course in the fascist intelligence school, at the end of which she was sent to units of the notorious "Russian Liberation Army" knocked together by the Hitlerites from traitors and scum. Vydrina's first husband, the father of the French correspondent's stepsisters, has a reputation for being a "hero" in the Gedilaghine family. His portrait still hangs in a mourning frame in the "Russian Club" on (Blom) Street in Paris. In February 1952 this fascist accomplice graduated from the NTS intelligence school in the small town of Bad Homburg in the FRG and in June was transferred to the U.S. troops' intelligence and sabotage school at Bad Wiessee near Munich. From there on the night of 25-26 April 1953 he was dropped onto the territory of Vinnitsa Oblast from an American spyplane. His mission was to establish himself in Kiev or Odessa. He failed: He ws arrested in the morning near where he landed with his parachute, shortwave radio set, ciphers, codes, stereotypes of anti-Soviet leaflets and weapons. On 22 May 1953 the spy-saboteur was sentenced to the highest measure of punishment. He figures in archive documents as Makov-Tumanov.

When Monsieur Gedilaghine was summoned as a witness to the USSR KGB Department of Investigation before flying from Moscow, he was asked: How is one to understand the fact that he, being an official representative of the official French news agency, engaged in illegal activities by fulfilling assignments for an anti-Soviet organization? Monsieur Gedilaghine was quite talkative as long as his relatives were not concerned. Then he totally forgot about his own father, his brother Valeriy -- an active NTS member -- about Yelena, the wife of his brother Aleksandr and an active employee of the "closed sector" of NTS under the sobriquet "Nora," and the three Makovs....

The endeavor was in vain. Back in July 1979 one of the Makovs, his sister Natalya, had made a very interesting admission in Moscow. She recalled that after a routine trip to the USSR, not without the assistance of her journalist brother, she had published in POSSEV a paragraph calling for a transition from arguments to action. She recalled that she herself, making the transition to action, had repeatedly brought inflammatory anti-Soviet literature to Moscow, which she frequently visited on business for a French firm in the false bottom of a suitcase presented to her by the NTS leaders and her beloved relatives. She was also asked: Why is she, a Russian, harming her motherland?

"I wish to report," Natalya wrote in a statement for the competent organs, "that this was prompted not by my convictions but by contacts with relatives and the NTS on courses in Koenigstein in the FRG. I am sorry that I urged struggle against the USSR. Now I have understood a great deal."

Monsieur Gedilaghine, unlike his sister, understood nothing. Having been expelled from Moscow, the NTS provocateur is continuing to write malevolent little articles.

Another active NTS member, who also worked in Moscow more for his emigre "office" than the AFP, was promoted recently and holds the post of chief technical editor. Evidently, after a number of NTS failures, the circles trying to undermine Franco-Soviet relations needed "their own man" to resolve "technical details" -- to send anti-Soviet literature through diplomatic channels and to provide "false bottoms" in suitcases. The name of this "own man" is Serge Romenski.

And here is another character from the gallery of NTS penpushers in AFP -- Monsieur Miletic. He, too, recently occupied two chairs in Moscow -- that of AFP correspondent and that of proprietor of an NTS transshipment base. On observing the way in which this journalist dragged bundles of hostile emigre publications into his apartment, the neighbors naively inquired: "Why do you want all this garbage?"

It is a secret to no one, including the AFP leadership that the majority of these characters, both named and unnamed, ended up on the apparatus of the French agency through the patronage of a certain "Russian litterateur," "commentator" and "publicist." His name is quite well-known in French journalist circles. It would be instructive for the Soviet reader to acquaint himself with this patron.

His name is Nikolay Nikolayevich Rutchenko. He was born in Kishinev in 1916. He later lived in Leningrad on Korovskiy Prospekt. A student at Leningrad University, he was expelled for poor progress. He worked at the Saltykov-Shchedrin Public Library. He was drafted into the Army in the field in the first days of the Patriotic War.

During that terrible June millions of Rutchenko's contemporaries embarked on the path of heroes. He crawled along the path of a scoundrel. Only 2 months later he threw down his rifle and raised his hands. At the end of 1941 he turned up in a camp for Soviet prisoners of war near Gatchina. His former comrades in arms on the staff of the resistance did not know that a planted Gestapo informer was in their midst. They prepared an armed uprising in the camp. Rutchenko betrayed them all. Together with SS men he personally shot his former comrades in arms.

For his special services the butcher of Gatchina and Judas was enrolled at the ("Zet-Nord") intelligence school of the 18th German Army. In 1942 the "talented scum," as the fascist instructors referred to him, was infiltrated behind Red Army lines on a spying mission, and on his return, now in the role of a hardened Gestapo blackguard, he interrogated and shot Soviet prisoners of war at Pushkino, Krasnoye Selo and Pavlovsk. The werewolf's diligence was noticed by the SD service: In 1943 he was moved to the Ukraine, where he behaved brutally in interrogations and executions of partisans and underground workers in Kirovograd, Dnepropetrovsk and Kharkov. The scoundrel's path was strewn with the Gestapo's thanks and splashed with the blood of Soviet people.

The end of 1943 found Rutchenko in Berlin, where, as an Abwehr instructor, he trained sabotage and terrorist groups for infiltration into the Soviet republics of Central Asia.

It was then that he joined the leading circle of NTS. Now with the powers of a leading functionary, in 1950 he organized in Austria an autonomous branch of the NTS in Vienna. Naturally, he was provided with impressive unaccountable funds to persuade Soviet servicemen and employees of the military administration in Vienna to betray the motherland. Soon, however, the "office" was to close, as it failed to justify the hopes, and Rutchenko was transferred to Paris. There he began a career as a "publicist": in the Paris branch of Radio Liberty, which features in CIA documents as the "Ralis Bureau" -- after the name of the American colonel of intelligence, chief of a department of the radio station. Thus, following the CIA's example, another "Russian litterateur" appeared in Paris. The Messieurs Gedilaghine and their ilk in the French news agency, and chiefly in its Moscow bureau, are supervised by a "benefactor" whose career began near Gatchina, passed through Himmler's office and is continuing under the vigilant eye of the CIA and the French special services.

Time is passing. May -- the month of spring, the month of the victory over fascism -- is nearly here. But it is also a month of sad memories. Memories of those who died at the hands of the fascists and their stooges at Khatyn and Oradour, near Gatchina and in Lyons. The memory of the French is by no means poorer than ours. So how, then, could it happen that at the very moment when the trial of Barbie, the butcher of Lyons, is being prepared in France, another person -- Rutchenko, the butcher of Gatchina -- is continuing to supply the French news agency with journalist cadres?

How could it happen that for many years now employees serving in an anti-Soviet organization which pursues the aim of overthrowing the existing system in the USSR, including by armed means, invariably end up in AFP's Moscow bureau? The leadership of the respected AFP ought to ponder these questions.

MARCHUK, PATOLICHEV MEET WITH NORWAY'S SKAUGE

PM271410 Moscow IZVESTYA in Russian 27 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS "Official Reports"]

[Text] G. I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, has received A. Skauge, Norwegian minister of commerce and shipping. They discussed questions pertaining to the present state of affairs and future prospects of scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Norway.

A conversation also took place between USSR Foreign Trade Minister N.S. Patolichev and A. Skauge. They discussed questions of the further development of trade and economic cooperation between the two countries.

USSR REJECTS U.S. 'SLANDER' OF SOVIET IRAN POLICY

LD031634 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1609 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Moscow, 3 May (TASS) -- Official representatives of the U.S. Administration have recently made statements in which the Soviet policy toward Iran has been deliberately distorted. Crude insinuations have been made in the process to the effect that Iran is under a "constant threat from the north" and that it could become the victim of a "Soviet invasion." The Pentagon's "scenario" for the development of events in the Near and Middle East, which was recently published in the United States, is also built on similar inventions.

A representation [predstavleniye] was made to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow at the USSR Foreign Ministry on 3 May in which such assertions are described as an absurd fabrication from start to finish. There has not been a threat to Iran from the USSR and none exists now. The Soviet side has repeatedly declared, including at the highest level, that it stands for the development of normal, good-neighborly relations with Iran based on the principles of mutually advantageous cooperation. It has proved this by its practical deeds as well.

For this reason, the representation notes, the aforementioned statements by American officials cannot but be regarded as deliberate slander of the USSR's policies. Such provocative statements cannot conceal the fact that it is the actions of the United States which are creating tension and are a serious threat to peace in the Persian Gulf region, including Iran.

It is pointed out in conclusion that the Soviet Government resolutely rejects the slanderous assertions concerning the USSR's policies regarding Iran as inadmissible between states that conduct normal diplomatic relations.

BOVIN HIGHLIGHTS 'FLAW' IN REAGAN MIDEAST PLAN

PM031609 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 May 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Aleksandr Bovin under the rubric "Political Observer's Opinion": "Impasses of U.S. Policy"]

[Text] For over a week now U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz has been in the Near East. To all appearances, he was very reluctant to go. He realized that there is not even a whiff of diplomatic laurels there. But there are more than enough thorns.... But he had to go to salvage the so-called Reagan plan. Or rather, to pretend to salvage it. For -- and Shultz himself probably realizes this -- it is no longer possible to save anything: a classic example of a diplomatic mission obviously predestined to fail.

Yet not so long ago, when G. Shultz took over from A. Haig, voices of hope were clearly heard in the U.S. press. There was hope that the new secretary of state -- a restrained, composed man who knows how to work systematically and to penetrate to the gist of problems -- would be able to introduce elements of rationality in U.S. foreign policy.

These hopes were not justified. However, not because Shultz proved unworthy of the testimonials handed out to him, but because the policy which he set about implementing is basically unamenable to rationalization. This policy is based on a primitive, almost mythological form of interpreting events whose true meaning Washington cannot and does not want to understand. This policy is inconsistent and internally contradictory. Its be-all and end-all is toughness, strong-arm methods, the buildup and use of military might to implement foreign policy objectives.

One example of many is the story (still unfinished) of the new MX missile. Why is this missile necessary? In order, the administration replies, to close the "window of vulnerability," which if penetrated by the Russians a considerable part of the U.S. strategic potential could be destroyed.

The disputes over the MX and in particular the methods of basing it have lasted for several years. Ultimately, the U.S. President formed a "nonpartisan" commission designed to provide the optimum solution. What did the commission decide? First, that there was no "window of vulnerability." Second, that no method of basing the MX would make it invulnerable. It would seem to emerge from this that the deployment of the new missile was futile.

Nevertheless, ignoring its own arguments, the commission recommended that 100 MX missiles be built and that they be deployed in silos where the Minuteman missiles are now deployed. Unless we proceed with this, the commission's chairman, B. Scowcroft, stated, "the impression will be formed that we are suffering from a paralysis of will." To make a convincing impression on the rest of the world, NEW YORK TIMES observer A. Lewis commented on Scowcroft's statement: "We must charge, as though we were possessed, toward the expensive, dangerous and insane goal we have set for ourselves."

Will, of course, is necessary. Without will no strategy, not even the most consistent one, can be realized. However, lack of will can compensate for yawning, logical failures or for the internal contradictions of strategic concepts. It is true that for their own, internal consumption, in order to convince themselves, Americans might, in the absence of logic, appeal to will. But in Geneva, say, where every crucial negotiation is being held and where the Americans must convince, not just themselves, that their line leads to an impasse. And however much they strain the will, if the logic of mutual interests is not taken into account, the impasse will not be overcome.

And this applies to all impasses, including the Near East impasse.

If THE WALL STREET JOURNAL is to be believed, King Husayn of Jordan once wrote to R. Reagan: "Do not undertake something which you cannot see through to the end." The President did not heed the king.

The Reagan plan was made public on 1 September last year. In short, it boiled down to the following: to bring Jordan to the negotiating table with Israel and, in the final analysis, to work toward creating some kind of Palestinian autonomous formation within the framework of the Kingdom of Jordan. It is not hard to understand that this plan could only be realized, given two principal preconditions: The Israelis withdraw at least from the greater part of the West Bank; the Palestinians abandon their demand for the creation of an independent Palestinian state. In addition, the United States promised before the start of the talks to persuade Israel to withdraw its troops from Lebanon.

But R. Reagan overrated his strength. The Americans were unable to persuade Israel to take even the first step -- to get out of Lebanon. And this very paralysis of will, if you like, could not help but paralyze the entire Reagan plan. However, it is not only and not so much a question of this. The Reagan plan's fundamental flaw was that it detracted from the chief task -- that of creating a sovereign Palestinian state. Whereas, King Husayn could agree to that in principle, the Palestinians could not.

Washington is keeping its spirits up and pretending that the Reagan plan is still alive. And G. Shultz is to prove it. "...Some form of overcoming the present impasse," THE TIMES remarks, "is necessary not only for the poltical reputation of the American secretary of state, who has recently been criticized, but also for the reputation of the Reagan administration's entire foreign policy." All this is so. But I am afraid the reputation will find itself tarnished. For it is impossible to prove what cannot be proved.

KING HUSAYN CITED ON USSR PARTICIPATION IN PEACE PROCESS

LD032023 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 3 May 83

[From "Window on the Arab World" program presented by A. Timoshkin]

[Text] One of the major obstacles on the path of establishing just and lasting peace in the Middle East is the absence of the Soviet Union's representatives at the talks on settling this issue, Jordan's King Husayn said in an interview with the Beirut AN-NAHAR. King Husayn underlined the dire need for the Soviet Union's participation in the settlement processes. It is known that many other leaders hold the same opinion. They quite rightly think that without Soviet participation, the Middle East settlement cannot be just, and consequently, cannot conform to the aspirations and the vital national interests of the Arabs. In addition, there is an increasing stress in the Arab world of the fact that Soviet participation in the search for a just settlement of the crisis in the region will greatly consolidate the Arabs' positions in face of the increasing attempts by the Israeli domination over the Middle East.

The Soviet Union constantly and firmly stresses the Arabs' just cause and gives the Arabs effective material, political and moral aid in their just liberation struggle. Is is for this reason that Arab leaders give appropriate replies to Washington's attempts to frighten them by the so-called Soviet threat, the threat of Soviet interference in Arab internal affairs.

In his interview with AN-NAHAR, King Husayn described Jordanian-Soviet relations as cordial. He also said that dialogue between Jordan and the Soviet Union is always distinguished by the utmost sincerity, frankness, and clarity, and a constructive spirit.

SYRIA'S KHADDAM INTERVIEWED ON ISRAELI 'THREATS'

LD031645 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Damascus May 3 TASS -- "The situation in the Middle East will remain dangerous as long as the Israeli troops are in Lebanon," 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of Syria, said in a television interview. "Israel's intransigence, its aggressiveness and expansionism, the refusal to withdraw its troops from the occupied Arab territories, the desire to thwart the solution of the Palestinian problem -- are the factors which can lead to an explosion in the region. This is also evidenced by Israeli military preparations and the threats coming from Tel Aviv. [no closing quotation mark received]

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam stresses that the Syrian Arab Republic sides with the Lebanese people and the Government of Lebanon which reject the Israeli terms (of settlement) and are unwilling to yield to U.S. and Israeli pressure.

"We," the Syrian minister emphasised, "cannot close our eyes at what is happening in Lebanon. We are determined to take measures to uphold Lebanon's independence, its sovereignty and unity." 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam described as dangerous Israel's attempts to make use of the results of its aggression against Lebanon. "This threatens the future of Lebanon and Syria and the whole Arab world for that matter."

'ARAFAT MEETS WITH AL-ASAD, PRAISES SYRIAN SUPPORT

LD040533 Moscow TASS in English 0445 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] Damascus May 4 TASS -- A meeting between President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria and a delegation of Palestinian leaders led by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has taken place here. The SANA news agency reports that during the meeting there was an exchange of views on the situation in the region in connection with imperialism's and Zionism's conspiracies aimed at establishing their domination in Lebanon.

Yasir 'Arafat highly appreciated the role of Syria which under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad consistently resists hostile intrigues, and emphasized the importance of strengthening the alliance between Syria and the PLO, the alliance necessary for joint struggle against Zionism. He stated his determination to resist all attempts aimed at depriving the Arab people of Palestine of its legitimate rights. The Palestinian leader emphasized the importance of the leading role of Syria in counteracting imperialist offensive in the region.

President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria noted the consistent and firm line of the PLO leadership in upholding the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent state of its own under the leadership of the PLO. He also pointed out the importance of this stand in the cause of counteracting various plans and conspiracies of imperialism and Zionism which seek to establish their domination in Lebanon and in the region as a whole.

PRAVDA REPORTS 'ARAFAT SPEECH AT PLO DAMASCUS SESSION

PM031420 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 May 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading "Blackmail Mission"]

[Text] Damascus, 2 May -- The situation in the Near East in light of Israel's preparation for new aggression against the Arab countries has been discussed at a session of the supreme Military Council of the Palestinian revolution held here. The United States, Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee Y. 'Arafat said in his speech at the session, has launched an inflammatory campaign against the PLO. The U.S. intrigues in the region, he pointed out, are taking place under conditions of Israeli troop concentrations in eastern Lebanon and threats against Syria. The Near East visit by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, the Palestinian leader asserted, pursues a single goal: to subordinate the Near East countries to U.S.-Israeli hegemony.

Declaring the readiness of Palestinian fighters to participate in repulsing the Israeli aggression, Y. 'Arafat noted the great significance of the firm support rendered to the Arab peoples by the Soviet Union and the other socialist states.

PFLP'S HABASH INTERVIEWED ON VISIT TO USSR

LD031415 Moscow TASS in English 1404 GMT 3 May 83

["George Habash: USSR's Solidarity Is Essential to Arabs" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 3 TASS -- During the stay in the USSR, I felt to a full extent the great solidarity of the Soviet people with the struggle of the Palestinian people, said George Habash, general secretary of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP].

He led a delegation of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine who stayed in the USSR on April 25-May 2 at the invitation of the Soviet Committee of Afro-Asian Solidarity.

In an interview which George Habash gave to a TASS correspondent before his flight from Moscow, he noted: "Solidarity of the Soviet people is very essential to the Arabs, particularly the Palestinians. Our small people have to uphold their right to live in the face of the Israeli aggression which is encouraged and supported by American imperialism. The imperialists seek to destroy the Palestine Liberation Organization and to establish their domination in the Middle East".

The USSR, stressed George Habash, advocates a fair solution of the Middle East problem. The main task of the Palestine Liberation Organization in the current stage, he said, it to thwart the plans of Reagan and international reaction to impose upon us a Middle East solution, American-way, which is unacceptable to the Arabs.

Touching upon the Middle East trip of the U.S. Secretary of State, George Shultz, George Habash said: The main aim of that trip, just as the aim of the American-Israeli aggression against Lebanon, has to destroy the Palestinian revolution fully or at least to weaken it and turn Lebanon into a new link of the Camp David deal and put to the knees Syria by putting it under American influence.

But staunchness of the Palestine resistance movement and the national patriotic forces of Lebanon foiled those designs.

George Habash pointed to heigthened military preparations in the Al-Biqa' Valley with the aim of preparations for aggression against Syria. What Shultz has failed to attain through political means, imperialists will try to with the help of tanks, he said. In brief, imperialism is ready to go at any length to subordinate Arab peoples to its diktat.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON FRELIMO CONGRESS IN MAPUTO

Development Directives Approved

PM031137 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 May 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Directives Approved"]

[Text] Maputo, 30 Apr -- The satisfaction of the Mozambique people's urgent requirments with a consideration for the level of development of productive forces is one of the main tasks of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo]. This is stated in the directives for the socioeconomic development of the People's Republic of Mozambique approved by the delegates to the Fourth Congress of the Mozambique Liberation Front here. The document outlines the main steps it is planning to take before the end of 1985 to ensure success in the struggle against backwardness and for progress in all spheres of economic activity and in building socialism in the country.

Marcelino dos Santos, Freelimo Central Committee secretary for economic policy, delivered a report on the directives for Mozambique's socioeconomic development for 1983 through 1985. He noted that the current tasks comprise the accelerated development of agricultural production, which comprises the foundation of the republic's economy, and the consolidation of the country's defense capability for the protection of its sovereignty and territorial integrity in the face of the unceasing acts of armed provocation from the racist Republic of South Africa.

The document envisages the further development of the cooperative movement in the countryside and the improvement of the structure of the state agricultural sector, which accounts for over half of this [national economic] -- sector's entire commodity output. In the forthcoming period efforts will be focused on the production of basic consumer and export goods.

The directives plan to increase the GNP by 10-12 percent by 1985 by comparison with 1982. The volume of purchases of agricultural output will increase 30-35 percent. It is planned to increase the processing industry's production output by 12-15 percent and that of the woodworking industry by 70 percent. The increase in transport freight turnover will be 28 percent.

The main avenue in developing Mozambique's foreign economic ties, the document says, will be cooperation with all countries on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual advantage.

Unanimously approving the directives for the country's socioeconomic development, the congress delegates expressed the certainty that the Mozambique people will successfully tackle the tasks set by Frelimo.

PRAVDA Report on Demichev Address

PM031049 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Along the Road of Progress"]

[Text] Maputo, 28 Apr -- At the Fourth Congress of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] currently taking place here, the debate on the Central Committee summary report delivered by S. Machel, chairman of the party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique has started.

In their speeches, delegates are expressing confidence that under the leadership of Frelimo the Mozambique people will successfully resolve the tasks they have been set. The representatives of workers, peasants, working intelligentsia and the armed forces are stressing that the future of Mozambique is inseparably linked with the course toward building socialism.

The heads of foreign delegations saluted the congress' participants. The speech by the head of the CPSU delegation, P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, was warmly received.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the Communists and working people of the Soviet Union and Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, he conveyed revolutionary greetings to the fighters for a socialist Mozambique who march in the vanguard of the working people and wished them great success in building a new society.

The Mozambique people under the leadership of their acknowledged vanguard -- the Frelimo party -- he said, have liberated themselves from the yoke of colonialism and have made an outstanding contribution to the struggle of the African peoples for freedom and independence and for social progress. Frelimo has undergone many trials and emerged with credit. It is now leading the people of Mozambique along the road of socialist development. The Frelimo party's and the Mozambique people's historic successes in the struggle for freedom and social progress are inseparably linked with the teaching of Marxism-Leninism. Marxism-Leninism has opened up a scientifically substantiated road for victorious socialist revolutions and for anticolonial liberation movements.

Currently the Mozambique people under Frelimo leadership are waging a struggle for the implementation of the program for a radical restructuring of Mozambique society adopted by the third congress. Successes in effecting socioeconomic transformations, achievements in the sphere of public education and culture and the independent anti-imperialist foreign policy ensure high international prestige for people's Mozambique.

The Mozambique revolution enjoys widespread sympathy throughout the world and has the solidarity of all anti-imperialist forces. At the same time it arouses a malicious reaction from its class enemies who are trying by every available means -- by economic, political and ideological pressure and by force of arms to force the Mozambique people from their chosen road.

Comrade Machel's profound and substantive report reveals the specific features and actual difficulties of building a new society and shows ways for the country's further development along the long correct road which accords with the working people's vital interests.

A comprehensive analysis of the specific features of the country's own history and of the level attained in its economic and social development, careful consideration of other countries' experience in socialist building, the correct choice of allies in foreign policy and of ways to achieve economic independence -- all this constitutes an important precondition for the success of the social transformations currently being effected by People's Mozambique.

The political maturity of a revolutionary party is in fact expressed in the ability of the vanguard of the working people to mobilize the masses for the resolution of key economic and political tasks, and to ensure a firm union between the working class and working peasantry in their common struggle for the consistent realization of the natural stages of socialist building. The Fourth Frelimo Congress proceedings are a clear manifestation of this maturity.

The conditions for building a new society in Mozambique could be much more favorable and the successes scored, even more pronounced, were it not for the burdensome legacy inherited by the country from the epoch of colonialism and the constant provocations by external imperialist reactionary racist forces and their stooges inside the country.

The ideologists of imperialism and its "hangers-on" of various kinds hypocritically accuse communists of dogmatism and even fanaticism. Communists are no fanatics and dogmatism is alien to them. However, the profound conviction of the righteousness of their cause and the unity of their ranks represents a great force which channels the people's revolutionary energy in the right direction, rouses them to social creativity and inspires them with confidence in their strength. And this strength is truly inexhaustible.

The Soviet people have built a developed socialist society under the leadership of Lenin's party. Currently they are successfully working on the implementation of the far-reaching tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress and are tackling tasks for switching the entire economy to the path of intensive development, integrally combining the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution with the advantages of the socialist social system. It is a fact that in the country which had been known as the "prison of peoples" the right of nations to self-determination leading to their real and lasting rapprochement and voluntary cohesion in the struggle for creating a new society was consistently translated into reality following the socialist revolution.

As Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said: "The road covered by the Soviet Union in the past 60 years represents a whole era. In history there is, perhaps, no parallel for such a swift rise from a state of backwardness, distress and devastation to the might of a modern great power with a very high level of culture and constantly growing prosperity of the people." We mention this today not out of boastfulness or to gloat over our historic achievements but to give a fitting reply to those who are prophesying the "downfall" of communism and expounding the alleged "weaknesses" of Marxism-Leninism.

Marxism-Leninism has been turned into the most influential ideological force of modern times. It has become the theoretical basis for the practical building of a new society not only by the Soviet people, but also by the peoples of Eastern Europe and many Asian, African and Latin American peoples.

Socialism now is a powerful reality and a firm basis for freedom, peace and social progress throughout the world. And no sober-minded politician can fail to leave this out of consideration. Unfortunately, sober-mindedness and the ability to draw correct conclusions from the historical experience of modern times are not characteristic of certain present Western politicians.

It is no secret to anybody where the main threat to peace and to the very existence of mankind originates. This threat is created primarily by the U.S. Administration's imperialist, militarist course. The development of an arms race on an unprecedented scale, a desire to deploy new nuclear weapons in West Europe, overt sabotage of business-like talks on the reduction of nuclear arsenals and of specific practical measures for disarmament on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security of sides -- these are the characteristics of U.S. President Reagan's policy.

The myth about a "Soviet threat" is used as a cover for this policy. However, what remains of this myth if such facts as the Soviet Union's commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and our constructive peace proposals aimed at reversing the arms race and embarking on the road to universal and total disarmament are taken into consideration? What remains of this myth if one considers the fact that the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies proposed to the NATO countries that a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and on maintaining peaceful relations be concluded?

The reactionary imperialist circles are refusing to follow the example of the USSR's peace-loving policy, they recall from the socialist countries' peace proposals and initiatives and, in effect, sabotage them. There is direct evidence of the militarist imperialist circles' desire to restore and strengthen their hegemony in the world, to create conditions enabling them to dictate to, and impose their will upon independent peoples.

A particularly fierce struggle is being waged against the Soviet Union, the countries of the socialist community and your developing countries for the very reason that imperialist forces regard them a real counterbalance to their aspirations to world domination. Imperialism's expansionist policy has its sights set on all parts of the world; it is global in nature. This explains the aggravation of the situation in the Near East due to the encouragement of the Israeli aggression against the Arabs, as well as the aggravation of the situation in the Persian Gulf, the Indian, Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, the Caribbean and other regions. The forces of reaction have long been waging an undeclared war against people's Afghanistan. An undeclared aggression is now being carried out also against Nicaragua. The same methods are used also in the struggle against people's liberation movmements in Africa. Here too, there is direct evidence of the imperialists' attempts to regain lost positions and to involve the continent in the realization of their global aggressive strategic plans. Is this not borne out by the appearance of U.S. military bases on Diego Garcia and in a number of African countries, and also by the setting up of the so-called "Central Military Command" whose range of operations covers vast expanses of African soil, the Near and Middle East?

Washington has openly entered into an alliance with the worst enemies of African peoples -- the racists of the Republic of South Africa. With its blessing, the Pretoria regime is perpetrating military provocations and acts of blatant aggression against Mozambique and Angola and is exerting crude pressure on other "frontline" states. International reaction is thwarting the granting of independence to the people of Namibia.

At the same time the imperialists are doing well in their power and using the craftiest means in order to disunite African countries, weaken the authority of the OAU and undermine the liberated states' friendly relations with the Soviet Union and the socialist community coutnries, making use of both malicious slander and blackmail.

According to the imperialist plunderers' logic, the speaker continued, the countries which have liberated themselves from colonial oppression are to become appendages of the developed capitalist countries' economics and subject to exploitation by major banks and monopolies. This path, which meets imperialism's egotisic interests, lacks historical perspective. Equitable cooperation and mutually advantageous division of labor ensuring peaceful and stable economic and trade relations and scienitfic and technical cultural contacts accord with the interests of all peoples.

The Soviet Union values highly the foreign policy course of People's Mozambique, a course of genuine freedom and independence, a course of friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries, a course aimed at strengthening the unity of the Nonaligned Movement on a peace-loving anti-imperialist platform. We highly value the fact that People's Mozambique resolutely supports the policy of peace and international cooperation.

In order to thwart the reaction's extremely dangerous plans it is now more essential than ever before for all anti-imperialist, democratic and patriotic forces to unite and for a broadly antiwar movement to be launched.

Today there are two alternatives: either the peoples of the world will succeed in halting the aventurists and opening up a broad path of mutually advantageous economic, scientific and technical and cultural cooperation among all countries regardless of their sociopolitical system or the development of international events will go downhill toward an increasing threat of thermonuclear war and intensification of the imperialist reaction's acts of aggression.

The Soviet Union's position in this very critical situation has been defined with utmost clarity. "Ensuring lasting peace and defending the people's right to independence and social progress are the invariable aims of our foreign policy," Yu.V. Andropov has said.

With regard to Africa, Soviet people are acting as their revolutionary conscience and internationalist convictions command them. We have sided and continue to side with the peoples of Namibia and South Africa who, under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization and the African National Congress, are upholding their sacred right to freedom and independence.

The Soviet Union has resolutely supported the just struggle of Mozambique patriots against the colonialists from the very beginning. We are still with you today. The principles, directions and forms of our cooperation are defined by the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Mozambique and the cooperation agreement between the CPSU and Frelimo. Currently the friendly Soviet-Mozambique relations extend to all spheres of social life. They are steadily developing and are following an upward trend.

Samora Machel, chairman of the Frelimo party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, recently visited our country on a friendly visit. This visit is of great significance for the whole of Soviet-Mozambican relations and the further development of friendship and cooperation between our countries and parties in the face of the mounting aggressiveness on the part of the forces of reaction, imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, racist apartheid and Zionism.

P.N. Demichev handed over to the Congress presidium the text of the CPSU Central Committee greetings message to the Fourth Congress of Frelimo which had been warmly received by the delegates, and also a gift from Soviet Communists - a bust of V.I. Lenin.

Demichev Meets Machel, Departs

LD021414 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1309 GMT 2 May 83

[Text] Maputo, 2 May (TASS) -- Samora Machel, chairman of the Felimo party and president of the Peoples Republic of Mozambique, received Petr Demichev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of culture, who led a CPSU delegation to the Fourth Congress of the Mozambique Liberation Front.

Samora Machel stressed the great significance of the Frelimo congress as an important stage on the path of the construction of the foundations of socialism in the Peoples Republic of Mozambique. He requested that cordial greetings be conveyed to Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the other Soviet leaders. A friendly talk ensued, during which questions of mutual interest were discussed. The mutual striving for further development of Soviet-Mozambican relations in all fields was expressed.

The CPSU delegation returned home today. At the Maputo International Airport, Petr Demichev was seen off by Mario da Graca Machungo, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of Frelimo; Armando Panguene, secretary of the Central Committee of Frelimo and Yuriy Sepelev, the USSR ambassador to the Peoples Republic of Mozambique.

U.S. MILITARY AIRCRAFT VIOLATE SOMALI AIRSPACE

LD032322 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1905 GMT 3 May 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] A few days ago the Somali Government tried to accuse neighboring Ethiopia of violating Somali airspace. However, as it turned out, U.S. military aircraft had invaded Somali airspace. Well, it has long been known that the U.S. authorities are trying to aggravate the situation in the African Horn. They are trying to find pretexts for actions that would destabilize the situation in the region. The main target of U.S. aggressive policy is Ethiopia.

ANGOLAN PRESIDENT TO VISIT USSR IN MAY

LD030815 Moscow TASS in English 0705 GMT 3 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 3 TASS -- Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]- Workers' Party, president of the People's Republic of Angola, is to pay a working friendly visit to the Soviet Union in the middle of this month. He has been invited by the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government.

U.S. 'CONSCIOUSLY AGGRAVATES' RELATIONS WITH CUBA

PM031333 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 May 83 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Lapskiy "International Commentary": "Policy of Pressure and Blackmail"]

[Text] International observers believe that U.S.-Cuban relations have not been as tense as they are now since 1962. Over 20 years ago, the United States was to blame for the eruption of the so-called "Caribbean crisis," which threatened world peace. Disregarding the consequences, Washington is now consciously proceeding once more to aggravate the situation in the Caribbean.

The press recently reported Cuba's protest at the latest act of flagrant provocation by the United States: In violation of Cuban airspace, a U.S. SR-71 spyplane overflew the island from west to east and back. Washington has not ceased aerial espionage against Cuba either by sending aircraft along its borders or by carrying out satellite surveillance of its territory. However this is the first direct incursion into the island of freedom's airspace in 8 years. No one doubts that this was a deliberate provocation by Washington with the aim of worsening relations with Havana still further.

Nor was it any coincidence, of course, that Cuba's airspace was violated at the very time that combat exercises were getting underway near its shores within the framework of the "Solid Shield-83" maneuvers, whose aim is clear to everyone. By periodically holding war games in the Caribbean involving large contingents of troops and large quantities of hardware the United States is testing the nerves of those living in the region. On this occasion U.S. military units in Florida and at U.S. bases in Panama were brought into combat readiness apparently to intensify the effect.

THE NEW YORK TIMES recently published a document compiled by the U.S. National Security Council planning group. It formulated the main thrust of U.S. policy in Central America and the Caribbean. That policy specifically envisages "increasing pressure on Nicaragua and Cuba." Current U.S. actions show how that pressure is being put into practice.

As before, Washington is trying to justify its provocation by alleging that Cuba is interfering in its neighbors' affairs. It is interesting to note, however, that no evidence of this has been found yet. Even some U.S. politicians have now ceased to take seriously the allegations of "communist interference." They include quite a few who are calling on the White House to abandon its deliberate lies. They include Senator C. Dodd, for example. It is quite wrong, he says, to claim that the conflict taking place in Central America is caused by communist activity. The real reasons for the conflict are economic and social.

While continuing to make unfounded claims of "Cuban interference," the United States considers interference in other people's affairs to be almost its natural right, flagrantly violates the sovereignty and independence of Cuba, Grenada, Nicaragua and other countries of the region in an imperial manner, and uses economic, political and psychological pressure as a means of exerting influence.

Under the prevailing conditions the people and government of Cuba are vigilantly watching U.S. military preparations and are maintaining their self-control and determination to defend their revolutionary gains at all costs.

CPSU 'INTERPARTY TIES' DELEGATION IN CUBA

PM031105 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 May 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Trip"]

[Text] A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by N.V. Merenishchev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and second secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, was in Cuba 20 through 28 April in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC], and familiarized itself with the PCC's experience in party organizational work.

The delegation was received by J.R. Machado Ventura, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat.

JOINT ANNOUNCEMENT ON ZAMBRANO VISIT TO USSR

PM032335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Apr 83 First Edition p 4

["Joint Soviet-Venezuelan Announcement on Official Visit to USSR by J. Zambrano, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Venezuela" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Venezuela, paid an offical visit to the Soviet Union 24-30 April 1983 at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

The minister laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Besides Moscow, J. Zambrano and those accompanying him visited Leningrad and Kiev.

In the course of the talks between A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR minister of foreign affairs; and J. Zambrano, Venezuelan minister of foreign affairs, questions of the state and of the further development of bilateral relations between the USSR and Venezuela were discussed and a useful exchange of opinions on important international problems was held.

Mutual satisfaction was expressed with the development of friendly Soviet-Venezuelan relations in various spheres, including contacts in the international arena, and the desire of both countries' governments to continue and strengthen mutually advantageous cooperation on the basis of the principles of equality, respect for sovereignty, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs was reaffirmed.

Having noted the special importance of the development of political dialogue, the sides agreed to expand the practice of consultations at various levels on questions of bilateral relations and international problems of mutual interest.

The sides agreed that favorable opportunities exist for the further development of links between the USSR and Venezuela, including through the implementation of existing agreements.

The Soviet side gave a briefing on the measures being carried out in the USSR in connection with the bicentennial of the birth of Simon Bolivar, great son of the Venezuelan people and outstanding fighter for the freedom and independence of Latin American countries.

The Venezuelan side expressed gratitude for the extensive program of events prepared in the Soviet Union in connection with the Simon Bolivar jubilee, which represents an exceptionally important expression of the Soviet people's friendly sentiments toward the Venezuelan people.

The sides expressed concern at the serious aggravation of the situation in the world in general and in particular regions and at the increased danger of war. They share the view that the main task of all states at the present time is the multiplication of efforts to avert nuclear war and to preserve and consolidate detente. Note was taken of both countries' commitment to the cause of peace, to international security, to the need to renounce the use of force and the threat of the use of force, and to the principle of peaceful coexistence among states with different sociopolitical systems. The peoples' right to free development, justice and economic and social progress was reaffirmed.

The urgent need to adopt specific measures for the limitation and reduction of arms, especially nuclear arms, to ban chemical and other mass destruction weapons, and to ensure the nondeployment of any types of weapons in outer space was emphasized.

The Soviet side explained the essence of the new initiatives by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, which open up a real alternative to the world's sliding toward nuclear war. Special attention was drawn to the proposal to conclude a treaty between Warsaw Pact member-states and NATO countries on the mutual nonuse of military force and maintenance of peaceful relations which would be open for accession by all states.

The Soviet side gave a briefing on the state of affairs at the Soviet-American talks on strategic arms limitation and reduction and on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe. It was stressed that the reaching of accords in line with the principle of equality and equal security at the talks would help to reduce the danger of nuclear war and would meet the interests of all states.

The sides expressed serious concern at the increased tension in Central America and the Caribbean and declared that the way to strengthened peace and security there is via respect for the sovereign right of every people to decide their destiny themselves without outside interference and to dispose of their own natural wealth as a matter of sovereign right.

Support was expressed for the desire of the region's peoples for peace, independence, and development, and for the resolution of existing conflicts by political and peaceful means.

The Venezuelan side gave a briefing on the efforts it is making in Central America jointly with Columbia, Mexico and Panama to overcome conflicts, reduce tension and develop a political dialogue which could lead to the establishment of a lasting peace in the region.

Both sides are convinced that the conflict over the Falklands Islands (Malvinas) must be settled by means of talks within the UN framework and on the basis of the UN decisions.

The solidarity of the USSR and Venezuela with peoples struggling for national independence and the elimination of all forms of colonialism, racism, and apartheid was declared. In this context they favor the speediest solution of the Namibia problem on the basis of the UN resolutions.

The sides reaffirmed their commitment to the aims and principles of the UN Charter and emphasized the importance of enhancing the United Nations' role as an effective instrument for maintaing peace and collective security and for the development of all-round mutually advantageous cooperation among states.

The Venezuelan side gave a briefing on the disputed issue between Venezuela and Guyana and on the fact that the sides have now asked the UN secretary general to help choose one of the means for a peaceful solution provided for by Article 33 of the UN Charter with the aim of resolving this issue.

The Soviet side reaffirmed its principled stand in favor of settling disputed issues by peaceful means.

Attention was paid to problems connected with the economic crisis affecting many states and its negative influence on the economies of developing countries. The need was stressed for the speediest start of global talks in accordance with the UN decisions with a view to establishing a new international economic order on a just and democratic basis. The sides noted existing opportunities for achieving radical changes in international economic relations, particularly in the sphere of the development of trade in all its channels. They expressed the hope that the upcoming UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), to be held in Belgrade, will adopt positive decisions on urgent international economic problems, particularly with regard to the developing countries.

The sides noted the great importance of the Nonaligned Movement, which represents an important factor favoring the reduction of international tension, the strengthening of peace and the development of equal cooperation between states. In this context the results of the seventh conference of the nonaligned countries' heads of state and government in New Delhi were assessed positively.

During his stay in Moscow, J. Zambrano, Venezuelan minister of foreign affairs, also held talks with S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and V.M. Ivanov, USSR deputy minister of foreign trade, in the course of which the mutual desire to develop mutually advantageous cooperation in the trade and economic sphere was reaffirmed.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the results of the Venezuelan foreign minister's visit and with the talks that were held, which passed off in an atmosphere of mutual understanding, and believe that the talks will lend fresh impetus to the further development of links and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Venezuela to the benefit of the peoples of both countries and in the interests of world peace.

Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco, minister of foreign affairs, expressed gratitude to the government and the people of the Soviet Union for the attention shown to him, which testifies to the friendly relations existing between the USSR and Venezuela.

The minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Venezuela extended an invitation to A.A. Gromyko to pay an official visit to Venezuela at a convenient time. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

CPSU'S SHEVARDNADZE ON LABOR DISCIPLINE

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[Speech delivered by E. A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, at a joint session of the Georgian CP Central Committee Bureau and the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers Presidium on 15 April 1983: "Strengthening Labor Discipline and Bringing All the 5-Year Plan's Reserves Into Play" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Comrades!

Today's session of the Georgian CP Central Committee Bureau and the Presidium of the republic's Council of Ministers is particularly noteworthy, since it is not so very long until that important milestone -- THE COMPLETION OF THE FIRST HALF OF THE 11TH 5-YEAR PLAN.

This milestone is important because the success of the cause as a whole depends largely on how we cover the first half of the distance. And this period has proved very complex and tense. According to an unfortunate tradition, one may say, the initial stage of the 5-year plan once again proved extremely unfavorable for us, as the comrades know. You remember the difficult conditions in which we commenced the second half of the NINTH 5-YEAR PLAN. Emergency measures were required to overcome the sharp fall in the rate of growth of social production. The 10TH 5-YEAR PLAN brought frosts which damaged large numbers of vineyards, and only in its final year was it possible to make good the damage, at the cost of tremendous efforts.

And now in the 11TH 5-YEAR PLAN, which we embarked on with great optimism, the weather has again sprung surprises. The republic was hit by everything at once -- frosts and floods and hail the like of which had not been seen for many years.

Despite the fact that it proved possible in principle to adhere to the control targets set by the 5-year plan, in many sectors an emergency situation emerged and last year's socialist pledges were unfulfilled. IN THESE CONDITIONS IT IS IMPORTANT TO DETERMINE EFFECTIVE MEASURES TO OVERCOME THE DISPROPORTIONS AND ACUTE PROBLEMS WHICH HAVE ARISEN AND TO TAKE BETTER AIM TO ENSURE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TASKS SET BY THE 26TH CPSU CONGRESS.

These questions are worth discussing at a Central Committee plenum. That is what we planned to do at first, but then we decided that the authority of joint sessions of the Central Committee Bureau and the Council of Ministers Presidium is sufficiently high, since these have recently become, in essence, OUR SUPREME WORKERS' BODY MONITORING AND ORGANIZING THE FULFILLMENT OF 5-YEAR PLAN TARGETS IN THE BASIC PARAMETERS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

By virtue of that fact, TODAY'S SESSION MAY CERTAINLY BE REGARDED IN THE SAME WAY AS A DISCUSSION AT A CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM. This is also true in that the closer the final stage of the 5-year plan approaches, the more principled and exacting is every meeting of ours and the stricter are the demands on every ministry, department and enterprise and on every leader to ensure the UNCONDITIONAL FULFILLMENT OF ALL THE FUNDAMENTAL 5-YEAR PLAN INDICATORS.

Despite all the difficulties this task is quite realistic, as is convincingly indicated by the considerable experience already available from past years.

Moreover we now have much more potential for the further intensification of the economy and for accelerating scientific and technical progress. In order to make optimum use of this potential IT IS NECESSARY TO CONTINUE TO PERSISTENTLY MASTER THE CRAFT OF SKILLFUL ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT, DISPLAY KEENER CONCERN FOR THE CAUSE AND FOR THE EFFICIENT RESOLUTION OF ALL QUESTIONS AND INCREASE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF EVERY COMMUNIST, EVERY LEADER AND EVERY WORKING PERSON.

"Receiving the right to be master and actually becoming a master -- a real, wise, thrifty master -- are by no means the same thing," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov has stressed. This means that in order to improve our economic activity we must make fuller, more knowledgeable use of our rights as masters for the sake of safeguarding the interests of the whole people. That is the basis on which we should DETERMINE MEASURES TO ENSURE THE SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF THE FIRST HALF OF THE 11TH 5-YEAR PLAN.

I.

EFFICIENT ECONOMIC ACTIVITY MEANS, FIRST AND FOREMOST, ENSURING STABLE GROWTH RATES IN THE REPUBLIC'S NATIONAL ECONOMY.

From this viewpoint it is important to note that the trend whereby the development of all the main sectors of the economy outstrips the average all-union indicators persists. According to preliminary calculations, the growth in the volume of the global social product in the first 2 years of the 11th 5-Year Plan was 7.8 percent. The preferential growth in national income indicates the further increase in the efficiency of social production and above all of industry, where output increased by 9.4 percent.

This was achieved mainly through the further strengthening of the material and technical base of the economy. Capital investments to the tune of some R3.5 billion were channeled into its development, which is R18 million more than the 5-year plan targets. More than 1,430 measures have been implemented to assimilate new types of industrial output, introduce progressive technology and mechanize and automate manufacturing processes. The total economic saving in the republic's industry alone was more than R127 million.

THE PRODUCTIVITY OF SOCIAL LABOR INCREASED BY 8.7 PERCENT, AND THIS ACCOUNTED FOR 77.4 PERCENT OF THE INCREASE IN NATIONAL INCOME.

The dynamics of return on capital have stabilized. Material resources have begun to be used more rationally and production waste is being actively brought into circulation in the national economy, as a result of which the materials-intensiveness of the social product is gradually falling.

Social problems have also been successfully resolved. Some 56,000 additional people have been brought into social production. Real per capita income has increased 10 percent. More than 2.3 million square meters of housing have been commissioned, which is 6 percent above the 5-year plan target.

Only recently very serious concern was caused by the way we started the third year of the 5-Year plan and in particular the mood of a number of economic leaders, who had reconciled themselves to the possibility of not fulfilling the targets set and allowing the rates of development to fall in the enterprises and sectors entrusted to them. At the last session we warned everyone strictly, and as you can see, the criticism had its effect. On the results of the first quarter, the growth in industrial output was 5.5 percent, as against annual pledges of 4.8 percent. Plans for meat, milk and egg procurement were substantially overfulfilled, and their volumes increased by 8.1, 2.1 and 7.8 percent respectively compared with the same period last year, as Comrade D.I. Patiashvili reported.

Thus despite the difficulties which have arisen, ON THE WHOLE A BALANCED, STEADY DEVELOPMENT OF THE REPUBLIC'S NATIONAL ECONOMY HAS BEEN ENSURED.

Nonetheless there is still concern about the state of affairs in the economy. The point is that the 2d half of the 11th 5-Year Plan will account for a considerable proportion of the increase in production envisaged in the basic guidelines for the development of the USSR's national economy. And this means we must think about how best to use available reserves and obtain a high return on every ruble invested. ECONOMIC LEADERS MUST DISPLAY MORE CONCERN FOR THE OBSERVANCE OF REPUBLICWIDE AND STATEWIDE INTERESTS AND MUST TAKE A BROAD, LARGE-SCALE VIEW.

As yet that attitude is not characteristic of everyone. A number of ministries and departments have become perceptibly behindhand in relation to the 5-year plan targets for production growth rates. We would like to remind leaders of the Ministry of Light Industry about this yet again -- they are coping with their tasks in principle, but nonetheless the gulf has reached 4.2 percentage points: at the Ministry of Rural Construction it is 5 points and at the Ministry of the Food Industry and the Ministry of the Forestry Industry it is 1.8 points. Enterprises of the USSR Ministry for the Production of Mineral Fertilizers are 50.3 percentage points behind the level of the 5-year plan targets, enterprises of the Ministry of Power and Electrification are 3.8 points behind, those of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry are 1.2 points behind, and those of the USSR Ministry of the Gas Industry are 2.6 percentage points behind.

What is worst of all is that at certain enterprises and associations the level already achieved has been allowed to fall. This applies first and foremost to the republic's State Committee for Viticulture and Wine Making and Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry, where industrial production in the first 2 years of the 11th 5-Year Plan fell by 12.2 and 2.1 percent respectively, and enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, where the fall amounted to 7.7 percent, the Ministry of Automotive Industry, with a fall of 3.8 percent, and the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, with a fall of 7.9 percent.

Despite successful procurement on the whole, the plan for the production of gross agricultural output was only 96.8 percent fulfilled in the republic, and targets for the production of grain, fruits, grapes, milk and so forth were not fulfilled. In the first 2 years of the 11th 5-Year Plan the shortfall in agricultural output amounted to more than R144 million.

Certain rayon agroindustrial associations did not begin the current agricultural year in a sufficiently organized manner.

Gross violations and shortcomings in preparation for the spring sowing and instances of artificially overstating the grade of seed and directly deceiving the state as regards the cleansing of seed and its processing to sowing condition were discovered on public-sector farms in Mtskhetskiy, Gardabanskiy, Bolnisskiy, Bogdanovskiy and certain other rayons. The chief agronomists on Martkopskiy and Noriyskiy sovkhozes and the agronomists on the kolkhozes in Satkhe and Eshtiya villages in Bogdanovskiy Rayon were dismissed from their posts and the acting chief of the Bogdanovksiy Rayon state inspectorate was downgraded. Other responsible workers through whose fault violations were allowed to occur were also punished.

It must be noted that this year the republic is fully supplied with seed for spring grain and pulse crops. Nonetheless seed cleansing is not being carried out at an adequate rate in a number of Rayons. And the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, the Adzhar ASSR and Ordzhonikidzevskiy Rayon have not even taken out of the bases some 4,100 quintals of oat seed allocated to them.

The top-dressing of winter crops is proceeding only poorly in Signakhskiy, Tsiteltskaroyskiy and Tetritskaroyskiy Rayons and the zone of Tskhaltubo city. In some places agricultural machinery has not been fully repaired. The agroindustrial associations of Tianetskiy and Akhmetskiy Rayons (chairman Comrade Sh.S. Midelauri and Comrade U.V. Dzhaparidze) have not succeeded in achieving a perceptible breakthrough in developing livestock raising. The situation in the sector remains extremely grave here. The comrades will have to be invited to the Central Committee and asked for explanations.

The unsatisfactory situation prevailing in some sectors of industrial and agricultural production is explained not only by objective reasons. The blame for this frequently rests with the inertia and passivity of leaders who sometimes begin to seek reserves only after the intervention of party and other higher ranking organs.

Here is one highly notable fact. In the process of forming this year's plan, the republic's ministries and departments submitted proposals ensuring the tempo of the growth of industrial commodity output for the first 3 years of the plan at a rate 4.2 points below the 5-year plan target. Of course, neither the Central Committee nor the Council of Ministers could agree with these proposals. And what happened? As a result of persistent and vigorous work on the part of the republic's directive organs in conjunction with the economic leaders, a plan was successfully arrived at making it possible to obtain an increase which is even somewhat higher than the control target.

All this proves that many of our leaders and labor collectives have still not felt in full the sense of being the true master of production or their responsibility FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF THE 5-YEAR PLAN BY THE ENTIRE REPUBLIC. Yet that is the main thing now.

Recently many leaders have frequently been citing the limited nature of raw and semi-finished, production and other resources. Problems do indeed exist. However, that in no way means that existing production growth reserves can be left untouched or that we should not effect a substantial improvement here to the quantitative and qualitative indicators of economic management.

Recently, at our request, the Gosplan, Ministry of Finances, and the USSR Gosplan's Georgian Office and other competent organs of the republic familiarized themselves with the activity of a number of ministries and departments, enterprises and organizations. Their impression was a depressing one, there's no other way of putting it.

For instance, take the republic's Ministry of Light Industry. We have frequently spoken of the serious complications which have arisen in the development of the sector and tried to find a way out of the situation and help the comrades. Minister G.P. Gamtsemlidze knows that.

At the same time acquaintance with the ministry's economic and financial activity has shown that there are many very grave shortcomings here. Even if we leave aside the repeated adjustment of the plan, we cannot fail to draw attention to the fact that the ministry accounts fo enormous above-norm residues of finished output and incomplete production. Last year these residues were almost 50 percent above the norm, averaging up to R35 million. The turnover rate for working capital was slowed down. The total debts averaged about R42 million over the year.

In 1982 the State Inspectorate for the Quality of Commodities and Trade rejected over 16 percent of the total volume of output checked. As a result of the violation of contract terms and the nonfulfillment of output delivery targets, the production of poor-quality goods and other violations, in 1982 the ministry lost R18.4 million, which had a considerable effect on the end results of its activity. It even, despite repeated adjustments, failed to ensure the fulfillment of the profit plan.

The shortage of its own working capital is covered by Gosbank credits but the use of these credits is paid for by increased interest rates which last year exceeded R6 million.

There are also other shortcomings and violations mentioned here by Comrade S.Ye. Khabeishvili. Thus, part of the wages fund is spent to pay for overtime and stoppages, which leads to the fund's overspending. There are instances of delay in issuing wages to workers and employees. Particularly large and chronic financial difficulties are characteristic of the Isani Production Association, the Kutaisi Leather Footwear Combine, the Ordzhonikidze Sewn Goods Factory, and several other enterprises.

We have taken as an example in this case the Ministry of Light Industry, but a similar situation also exists in some other fields, at a number of enterprises where there is utter thriftlessness, neglect and accounting and accountability, and squandering of raw and semifinished material resources.

Essentially, total bankruptcy distinguishes the activity of the Khashuri Glass Plant. Last year, by means of adjustments, the plant managed to overfulfill the plan, but the prime cost of output, for instance, rose by almost R5 million. There are many other instances of glaring thriftlessness. Naturally, we should not be surprised that instead of profit of R5 million the enterprise sustained losses of R65,000. Something else, however, is surprising -- this is not the first time we have criticized the plant and Ministry of the Food Industry, yet no resolute steps or noticeable improvement in the enterprise's work have ensued.

Several days ago we made a special investigation of this enterprise with the participation of minister R.Kh. Kontselidze. The situation at the plant has become a constraining factor in the development of the food sectors which it serves and the minister should take effective steps to right it.

Or take the Ministry of Local Industry where above-norm residues of commodity stocks have reached almost R39 million. The ministry produces above-plan sewn articles from raw materials supplied by the customer and there is probably no alternative. But it is bad that these commodities fail to accord with consumer demand, and the trade organizations refuse to take them. Surely this is not a sensible, thrifty attitude toward raw materials.

Unfortunately there are also still many shortcomings in agriculture. Despite the unfavorable weather conditions and natural disasters, the end results of economic management in this sector could be far higher if more effective use were made of mineral and organic fertilizers, agricultural equipment, irrigated land and other intensive factors of economic management. A number of rayons do not even harvest the potato, soybean or bean seed stock they have expended. Thus, for instance, the Sagaredzhoyskiy Rayon farms obtained an average of only 3 quintals of potatoes per hectare, while in Onskiy Rayon the figure was 27 quintals, in the South Osetian ASSR it was 31 quintals, and in Tsiteltskaroyskiy Rayon 37 quintals, while on average each hectare is planted with a standard 35-40 quintals.

The planned yield has still not been obtained for a single agricultural crop or irrigated land. For instance, in Adigenskiy Rayon the grain crop yield [per hectare] on irrigated land was 13.9 hectares. A similar picture exists in Signakhskiy and several other rayons.

Of course, all this has an adverse effect on the fulfillment of plans for purchasing of arable and stockraising products.

Since the beginning of the 5-year plan the farms of Onskiy, Ambrolaurskiy and Gegechkorskiy Rayons and the Tskhaltubo city zone have accumulated considerable grain debts to the state. The farms of Akhalkalakskiy, Tsalkskiy and Tianetskiy Rayons and the South Osetian ASSR have been responsible for a meat delivery shortfall, while the farms of Tianetskiy Rayon have been responsible for a milk shortfall, and so forth.

II.

All this affirms yet again that EFFECTIVE ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT IS CLOSELY LINKED WITH A HIGH STANDARD OF EXECUTIVE SKILL, WITH THE STRICT OBSERVANCE OF PLANNING, PRODUCTION, AND FINANCIAL DISCIPLINE, SUPPLY DISCIPLINE AND SO FORTH. Only in this case is it possible to successfully combine the masses' free creativity with the advantages of the unified system of scientific leadership.

A very important condition for the economy's dynamic, proportioned development is the unconditional fulfillment of plan targets and a high standard of PLANNING DISCIPLINE. We have frequently said that the plan is the law, and that the law's demands must be fulfilled unconditionally. However, analysis shows that some leaders adhere to this opinion only verbally.

The number of enterprises failing to meet the set targets is not being reduced. Last year the output shortfall volume was R72.8 million. Last year the republic's industrial enterprises lowered the year's plan on 734 occasions. Nor is the situation this year any better -- the annual volume of commodity output production has been reduced by almost R902 million already, including R56.6 million for the first quarter.

The Georgian CP Central Committee bureau recently heard a report from Comrade O.G. Gvakhariya, general director of the Elva science and production association. The association has made a downward adjustment of R1.8 million to the production volume plan for the first quarter and Comrade Gvakhariya explained the adjustment based on the need to ensure the delivery of equipment for the construction of the Zaporozhye AES within a tight schedule. Yet the delivery of equipment was planned last year and the association leadership has long known the deadlines for its completion. Moreover, passiveness on the part of the enterprise's administration and party leadership can be clearly traced here.

We have already noted once that there are cases where the adjustment of the plan is objectively inevitable. But we are not talking about such cases. Frequently the plan targets are lowered with no special justification. One even forms the impression that individual leaders are deliberately lowering established programs so as to then overfulfill them.

Numerous instances of unjustified adjustment of plan targets are revealed in the system of the republic's Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming. The Lanchkhuti Cannery, after adjusting the plan in December by R600,000, overfulfilled the initial target by R2.519 million. And there are many such cases. This means that planning is not always conducted on a solid scientific basis.

Unjustified adjustments to plan targets have occurred within the systems of the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking and several other ministries and departments.

Or take another example of the lack of efficiency and discipline. In accordance with existing procedure, the industrial enterprises must submit to the statistical organs, no later than 15 days before the start of the quarter, the plan indicators for output and the numerical strength of industrial production personnel for the forthcoming quarter broken down into months.

Yet despite frequent requests and reminders, even by the end of March the Central Statistic Administration had not received plans from 23 of 37 ministries and departments, or 75 of 169 enterprises of union subordination. They include the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of the Food Industry, the Georgian State Committee for the Tea Industry, the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, the Ministry of Procurement and so forth.

Many of them were also "in arrears" as of 12 April although the republic's Council of Ministers has intervened in the matter. What objection can the relevant leaders have? After all, these questions have nothing to do with material and technical supply. It is a case of elementary lack of discipline.

The state of CONTRACT DISCIPLINE is causing serious concern on the basis of the first quarter's results. Comrade G.V. Kolbin dwelled on this question. The production plan taking into account commitments for deliveries has only been 96.2 percent fulfilled -- that is a very low indicator. Yet the disruption of deliveries by one sector or enterprise as a rule causes stoppages in the activity of dozens of related ones.

I will not even mention how we will look to our consumers outside the republic. We recently held an all-union scientific practice conference. The party organization in principle received high assessments. Comrades from all corners of the country familiarized themselves with our well-known work experience. That places additional responsibility on us all. And since the republic's experience has merited such attention and since we have been shown such tremendous trust, we must justify this attitude. We have no moral right now to disappoint our subcontractors in the country. We must be reliable partners.

So far, for January through March alone, the republic's enterprises and organizations have failed to deliver output worth R82 million to consumers. Every third enterprise failed to meet its contract commitments.

Among the gross violators of contract commitments are the Zestafoni Ferroalloys Plant, the Chiatura Mining Combine, the Elektrovozostroitel, Elektroapparat and Kavkaztransformator Production Associations, the Tbilisi Elektroizolit Plant, the Rustavi Crane Building Plant and others. A particularly unsatisfactory situation as regards the fulfillment of contract terms has developed at the Rustavi Metallurgival Plant. And this is important output awaited by consumers throughout our country.

Many enterprises under the Ministry of Light Industry systematically violate contract commitments. There is a similar situation in the Ministry of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry, the Ministry of the Food Industry, the Ministry of Local Industry, the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking and so forth. Thus, because of the systematic disruption of delivery targets by enterprises of the Ministry of Local Industry, the requirements of the national economy and the population for goods in mass demand such as wire, nails, steel mesh, rubber footwear, plastic goods, sawn lumber, haberdashery, nonwoven fabrics, hand tools for gardening, locks and hardware and so forth are not satisfied.

A selective check carried out the other day on our initiative by the republic's Gosplan, Gossnab and Central Statistical Administration showed that the main reasons for nonfulfillment of contract commitments are still shortcomings in planning and the organization of production, amendments to the targets set and the failure to communicate targets to enterprises in good time, the production of less labor-intensive output, and in a number of instances the failure to commission production capacities on time, unsatisfactory work by transport organizations and certain other factors.

At the same time it is necessary to radically improve the work of material and technical supply organs.

Unfortunately they are far from fully utilizing their rights as regards strengthening delivery discipline and at times they do not adopt a sufficiently principled approach. Comrade A.I. Buadze, chairman of the republic's Gossnab, should take note. Thus the Tskhinvali Timber Combine of the Ministry of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry last year supplied the Tskhinvali city No 1 Trust with some 1,000 square meters of additional parquet, while failing to supply other planned consumers with nearly 11,000 square meters. And unfortunately these are not isolated cases.

The Gosplan, Gossnab, ministries and departments and other administrative and control organs must resolutely cut short attempts to adjust the plan targets set both for production and for material and technical supplies. It is these adjustments, made without taking account of the production programs of associated sectors and enterprises, which cause serious difficulties throughout the national economic complex and disorganize its work.

It is necessary to improve coordination in the process of drawing up plans for associated enterprises and sectors and to improve the standard of transport services. The rhythm of our economy must be firm and precise.

Much must be done with this aim in view as regards strengthening PRODUCTION DISCIPLINE. As survey figures and the republic's Central Statistical Administration's data show, in 1982 the utilization of metalworking equipment deteriorated and the machine shift coefficient fell at our machine building enterprises, because of the slackening of production discipline. The bulk of stoppages within shifts are caused by the unsatisfactory condition of equipment. It cannot but cause alarm that in comparison with data from the previous survey there has been a significant increase in the production organization and interruptions in supply.

Many ministries, departments, enterprises and organizations are still violating FINANCIAL DISCIPLINE and failing to fulfill commitments in relation to the state budget. As of 1 March overdue loans -- nonpayments on bank loans and suppliers' accounts -- totaled R1.3 billion in the republic's national economy. Last year the profit plan was unfulfilled by industry to the tune of R73.2 million, which was more than 7 percent of the total. Things were no better in January-February -- industrial enterprises underfulfilled the profit plan by R8.5 million.

We have already mentioned the serious financial situation in the republic's Ministry of Light Industry. Financial discipline is also very bad at enterprises of the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, the Ministry of the Food Industry, the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry and Ministry of Rural Construction, the State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking and other ministries and departments.

It is gratifying to note that recently the Ministry of Finance and the Georgian offices of the USSR Gosbank and the All-Union Bank for Financing Capital Investments [stroybank] have not merely stated the existence of a serious financial situation at a particular enterprise, but have been taking specific steps to remedy it and have been giving organizations practical and methodological assistance. The practice has been established of joint examination of the final results of the activity of ministries and departments and individual enterprises and associations. Staff of the Ministry of Finance and the banks are more frequently carrying out comprehensive studies of questions relating to the organization of economic and financial activity.

For example, the Ministry of Finance, having looked closely at the financial difficulties at the Rustavi Metallurgical Plant, established that there had been bad planning and miscalculation of the cost of output and expenditure on capital repairs resulting in a discrepancy of R8 million.

The Georgian office of the Gosbank ensured an examination of the results of the financial activity of the "Stankostroitel" association with the participation of a union deputy minister and the rendering of effective financial assistance to the enterprise. The Georgian office of the Stroybank, in conjunction with the Construction Ministry, embarked on the examination of the results of the activity of construction trusts and administrations. This substantially improved the financial staff's relations with construction workers and mutual understanding between them and permitted the swift solution of a number of thorny questions.

We welcome these trends. This practice undoubtedly deserves every backing, maybe even at the level of the Central Committee bureau. One must also further develop and concretize this work and make effective use of levers for controlling financial and economic activity in the republic's national economy.

I want to emphasize again that the economic and financial situation is a mirror which clearly reflects the quality of management as well as the state of financial discipline, and shows whether people are capable of making the correct decisions in difficult conditions and promptly activating levers for improving production efficiency. The worker who does not possess these qualities is scarcely fit for a leading post.

I think the main report on the agenda of our next joint session should be a report by Comrade N.A. Chitanava on the financial position of the republic's ministries, departments, and enterprises and the observance of financial discipline. The Central Committee Bureau put him in charge of these problems since they demand constant attention.

For example, a discrepancy of R160 million appeared in the Construction Ministry's circulating capital. Of course, it need not have reached that figure. We all bear responsibility for this, and the minister, Comrade V.T. Gogoladze above all. But this question needs solving -- the discrepancy must be made up. And the comrades must find solutions promptly.

Similarly, one must carry out this work persistently at the individual city and rayon level. We have a substantial apparatus at local level -- financial sections, branches of banks and of the Central Statistical Administration, and other organs employing specialists with pretty good skills who are capable of suggesting the requisite solutions in complex situations. It is time we all seriously set about improving the financial and economic activity of enterprises and organizations.

Financial discipline is part and parcel of ACCOUNTS DISCIPLINE. Despite the steps that have been taken, there are still many cases of over-reporting, distorted state reporting, and other violations. Last year they were discovered in almost 50 percent of the enterprises and organizations that were checked.

You know how sharply we reacted to the over-reporting which occurred at the Kutaisi Truck Plant. Yet distorted reporting is typical of many ministries, departments, and enterprises. I have already mentioned the impious practice of failing to record all cases of death, concealment of infant deaths, and so on. This is evidence that some working people are morally corrupt.

Cooking the books is an old practice which is able to adapt to new conditions. Recently people have been over-reporting output volumes in telegraphed accounts and subsequently correcting them in mailed accounts. Last year alone the difference was R15 million.

Widespread occurrences of deception of the state and distorted reporting are impeding in a most serious fashion the work of planning, administrative, and other state and public organs in developing substantiated decisions. We insist on resolute measures to root out this antistate and antisocial phenomenon. The party and soviet organs, the prosecutor's office, the courts, the MVD and the KGB must make a considerable contribution to this important matter. No single instance of deception of the state should go without the most serious judgement and response.

This is already being undertaken a little. For example, a number of additional organizational and practical measures to raise the effectiveness of supervision of the activity of economic organs has been planned by the republic Prosecutor's Office. I should like to talk about this. Comrades have begun to practise means of individual preventive influence such as issuing a warning on the inadmissibility of the breaking of a law. For example, the republic's prosecutor, armed with data on delay in the off loading of national economic freight from the railroad, issued a warning to the first deputy minister of the food industry, the deputy chairman of the Goskomselkhoz [Presumably Goskomselkoztekhnika: State committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture] and the deputy chairman of the Potrebsoyuz board, after which the question was immediately resolved. Prosecutors have warned 532 officials in all.

Comrades often turn to the Central Committee and the Council of Ministers. Serious work, as we know, is being carried out in further improving business relations and coordination efforts with the Central Statistical Administration, the Gosbank, the Stroybank, the State Arbitrage Commission, the PEOPLE'S Control Committee, and other departments.

At the same time serious shortcomings in organizing general supervision are still being tolerated. Losses through embezzlement, waste, shortages, and damage to the value of goods and materials remain high, and in certain sectors the situation has even worsened.

It is a well-known fact, for example, that groups of embezzlers have recently been uncovered at the Bolin Canning Plant led by the director, Supatashvili, and at the Anagskiy Winery in Signakhskiy Rayon. The losses from these cases alone amounted to R300,000, and 18 people have had criminal proceedings brought against them. Such cases have come to light in Khobskiy and Kobuletskiy Rayons. Therefore we cannot relax our vigilance.

In the last 2 years dozens of criminal cases have been brought and 143 civil actions instituted for recovery of losses from persons who tolerated distorted reports to state bodies.

There are cases of a free and easy attitude toward exaggeration and deception in reports on the part of judicial investigation organs. It is essential to reexamine radically our attitude toward all kinds of deceivers who swindle our state of the whole people, create an atmosphere of intolerance around them, and punish them severely in conformity with the spirit and the letter of Soviet laws.

LABOR DISCIPLINE is undoubtedly a concentrated expression of all the kinds of socialist discipline. We have said that exemplary labor discipline cannot exist without well-organized production, smooth material and technical supply, and so forth. Accordingly, all the shortcomings in an enterprise's production and economic activity are immediately reflected in the state of labor discipline.

It has to be understood that the worker and working person always has an interest in working productively and enjoying the collective's respect and prestige so as eventually to earn a decent wage.

And if he fails in this, then it is most often the leaders at various levels, those who are required to create the conditions for this labor, who are at fault.

That is why we accord such great significance to discipline statistics. And they indicate that although overall losses in working time in the republic's industry last year fell, in terms per individual industrial production worker their level compared with the all-union level still remains high. The number of nonappearances at work by workers through absenteeism or with administrative permission remains high.

Absenteeism has risen in 15 of the 35 ministries and departments involved in industrial activity and nonappearances at work with administrative permission have gone up in 24 of them. The situation in the Ministries of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, Local Industry, Housing and Municipal Services, and the State Committee for Tea Industry and certain others is particularly unsatisfactory.

These shortcomings point first and foremost to the fact that ministry and departmental leaders, party, trade union, and other public organizations are carrying out insufficient educational and organizational work to strengthen discipline and are not being exacting toward leading workers to secure and impose strict order in this matter.

At the Gori Cotton Production Association, which accounts for one in four of the cases of absenteeism in the republic Ministry of Light Industry system, there were 1,190 penalties imposed and 384 workers dismissed last year. But, after all, you cannot improve a situation by administrative measures alone. They must be reinforced by measures to improve people's working conditions and create a healthy microclimate in the collective through skillful use of forms of moral and material incentive. Much is already being done in the association, but it is necessary to act more resolutely and more quickly.

In a number of cases the leaders of certain enterprises, in point of fact, themselves indulge violators of labor discipline and do not, for example, monitor the permitted norm for unpaid leave. There are also those cases where with the aim of creating imaginary well-being in state reports distorted figures are cited, and instances of an irresponsible attitude toward recording losses of working time are not infrequent either.

That was convincingly confirmed by surveys carried out by the republic's Central Statistical Administration at the Gruzelektromash and Analitpribor Production Associations, the Batumi Electrical Engineering Plant, the Tskhinvali Elektrovibromashina Plant, the Rustavi Tsentrolit Plant, the Khashuri Mechanical Plant, the Sukhumpribor Plant, and other enterprises. Party committees must return to these problems, make a special examination of them at bureaus and, perhaps, bring some of them up at plenums, too.

The reports presented by Ministry of Construction organizations made absolutely no mention of instances of day-long and between-shift idle times. And according to the figures of a single survey lasting just 3 days -- 12-14 May 1982 -- between-shift idle times at the No 10 trust and No 1 housing construction combine amounted to 39 and 25 man-hours respectively. Similar instances were unearthed in the republic's Ministry of Rural Construction system.

The conclusion is that all our leaders should pay far more attention to discipline statistics, analyze them thoroughly, and promptly eliminate the factors causing losses of work time and the decline in the standard of labor discipline. Many comrades will have to account for the results of the first 6 months and give a concrete reply to the criticism in today's speeches.

Discipline is the basis which determines the state's might. It should channel our working people's energy into creative action and should force us to seek new ways of increasing social production efficiency.

III.

Efficient management also means STRIVING TO CONSTANTLY IMPROVE THE TECHNICAL STANDARD OF PRODUCTION, TO COMPREHENSIVELY PROMOTE THE ACCELERATION OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL PROGRESS, AND TO IMPROVE THE ORGANIZATION OF LABOR ACTIVITY.

Past years have taught us on the whole to strive skillfully to ensure the requisite indicators of volume, a high pace of development of particular sectors, and to comprehensively monitor the fulfillment of the main parameters of the republic's socio-economic development. The 11th 5-year Plan should primarily be a school of PRODUCTION STANDARDS and the introduction of scientific and technical achievements and progressive methods of labor organization. The party Central Committee and Comrade Yu.V. Andropov are drawing special attention to these questions. We have experience of such work but that is just the first product of an educated and scientific approach to problems. It must be actively developed.

Above all it should be noted that the MODERNIZATION AND RETOOLING OF ENTERPRISES IS NOW BEING IMPLEMENTED FAR MORE SENSIBLY AND CONSISTENTLY. That was pointed out in a recent PRAVDA editorial concerning progress in the modernization of the Kutaisi Vehicle Plant. Indeed, much has been done there.

After all in essence a new enterprise is being built while production continues. The production of diesel engines has already begun and by the end of the year an entirely new automatic agricultural truck tractor will be going into production. No one has any doubts about that. We have no doubts because the modernization is going strictly according to plan. The example of this construction project finally convinced us that the main matter is not to build the shell of the future workshop so much as to ensure the production of output on time and to comprehensively resolve the problems of construction, the allocation and installation of equipment, the training of cadres, and so forth.

Such an approach can be seen in principle at certain other projects, too. The modernization of the Zestafoni Ferro-alloy Plant is being carried out within a tight schedule while the planned level of production is also ensured. The plant is unrecognizable now. It is already a modern enterprise with renovated buildings and equipment and a powerful gas purification plant. Consequently, even given a sharp deterioration in the quality of manganese ore being received for processing there has been an improvement in certain technical and economic indicators and people's work conditions.

Another example of the skillful coordination and galvanization of efforts by many collectives is provided by the construction of an agglomeration plant at the Rustavi Metallurgical Plant. Rustavi's leaders and the party gorkom coped well with the tasks there and great work was done by the Central Committee, by Comrade G.V. Kolbin, and other comrades. There are other examples of this kind but also just as many instances of the unskillful performance of this complex and laborious work in which large-scale state resources invested in modernization fail to yield a return for a long time and where modernization is poorly planned, much effort is wasted, and the effect is very slight.

This concerns precisely those cases where the workshop has already been built but the prospects for production have not even been examined and, furthermore, no one knows ultimately what is going to be produced.

The modernization of the Kutaisi Small Tractor Plant is a glaring example of that.

When positions are sharply defined and the final result is clearly visible, comrades willingly join in and work actively. Thus the Georgian CP Central Committee, and Central Committee secretaries are constantly dealing with the motor vehicle plant's problems, and the union ministry, the party gorkom, the plant's board of directors, and the primary party organization are displaying great interest. But as regards the plant for small-size tractors, something has evidently been overlooked in the past. The gorkom, too, as it were, stands aside from this matter, there just is not the same attitude here as toward the motor vehicle plant. Many questions remain to be solved with the union ministry.

THE TIME HAS COME FOR OUR LOCAL PARTY COMMITTEES TO LEARN TO HANDLE MODERNIZATION PROBLEMS BY THEMSELVES. This is the only correct approach. Local party and soviet organs are invested with sufficient powers to take on even union ministries. Only the will to do so and time are required. After all, even we in the Central Committee and the republic government did not gain authority overnight, but now we are respected and seen as a reliable partner.

I am deliberately dwelling on and directing your attention to this aspect of the matter because we are simply not able to do everything ourselves. We can survey daily only a certain number of major projects and that is insufficient. Local party organs, primarily, bear the responsibility for the blunders in the modernization of, say, the Tbilisi Electric Locomotives Plant, the Rustavi Chemical Plant, and a number of other enterprises. After all, the very same party committees display much greater promptness and interest in other cases.

In a number of instances RENEWAL OF THE OUTPUT PRODUCED, enhancement of the technical standard of products, and of their consumer qualities produces a gain comparable to that of modernization. Thus the weight of new pipe-cutting machine tools at the Tbilisi Stankostroitel Association has been reduced by 20 percent per unit of capacity and productivity has increased by 40 percent. The productivity of a new serial machine tool with numerical display the production of which is being assimilated by the association has increased approximately 50 percent.

Not for nothing did we give the floor to Comrade G. Sh. Dzhikidze, the association's general director. The tasks which are being solved by machine builders seriously affect the whole country. In my view the comrades must be given support both at the level of the Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, and in the party gorkom and other leading organs; press, television, and radio must be involved. We have seen for ourselves that Comrade Dzhikidze is growing into a good leader. A principle-minded, honest worker, he has mastered the specific features of production. It is our duty to help both the director and the collective in the process of their establishment.

A very profitable innovation is being introduced at the Kutaisi Motor Vehicle Plant. The two-axled trailer while preserving all its technical features, carrying capacity and so on. The weight of each trailer is reduced by 1 ton, and metal consumption by approximately half a ton. Personally, I think that this design deserves the highest and most prestigious bonuses. It is particularly pleasing that both the new machine tool and the improved design of the semitrailer have been developed in the republic. These are the opportunities opened up by scientific and technical progress.

Serious work on the implementation of the Sixth Georgian CP Central Committee plenum decisions on science and scientific and technical progress problems is now getting underway in the republic and the cited facts illustrate it well. However, the plenum decisions are not being fully implemented everywhere and by everybody.

We are, for instance, quite dissatisfied with how this work is organized in the sphere of AGRICULTURAL MACHINE BUILDING. It would appear that they have set up a scientific production association, the development of machinery and mechanism is in the hands of four scientific research institutes and design bureaus employing over 1,000 people including 80 with doctor and candidate of sciences degrees. Nevertheless it is still proving impossible to avoid duplication. Over 60 percent of the designs are not introduced into production.

Not infrequently, even what is produced does not satisfy rural workers. This applies above all to manual tea pruning and tea picking implements. They are unreliable, individual subassemblies and components often break down. An independent gasoline-operated generator (avtonomnyy benzoagregat) has so far not been built. And the question of the development and industrial production of a more reliable and cheaper electric motor has not been definitively solved at the Tbilisi Agregat Plant.

As a result the demand for the implements has dropped so much that some 60 percent of the Tbilisi Gruzselmash Plant capacities is idling. All this is evidence of insufficient attention being paid to the decisions of the sixth plenum and to our party's demands.

One of the indicators of high standard of output is OUTPUT OF PRODUCTS WITH THE STATE SEAL OF QUALITY. As is generally known, much is being done in the republic in this field, we have learned to control many processes leading to higher product quality and hold leading positions in the country in this respect -- comrades have reported on this.

Nevertheless big untapped opportunities and reserves still exist here. Today 43.8 per cent of products which are subject to certification are produced with the Seal of Quality. In a way that is quite a lot. However, once products are graded it means that they are mostly produced from excellent high-quality raw material. Therefore the question arises why the rest does not fall into the higher category. Well, because the product itself does not meet requirements, its technical standard is low despite the fact that every objective condition exists to enhance it.

For instance, at the Tbilisi Gas Appliances Plant the assimilation of a 3-ring gas cooker which meets modern requirements is being delayed. At other times the hold-up is caused by bottlenecks in production, by the quality of finish of a product, and other causes which, given certain persistance and the will, could be eliminated.

To put it bluntly -- THE OVERWHELMING BULK OF OUTPUT SUBJECT TO CERTIFICATION MUST HAVE THE STATE SEAL OF QUALITY. This is what we must aim for.

We are unable, try as we may, to obtain improved quality of housing construction. What kind of a job is it when our workers, prior to moving into new apartments, are forced to repair them first? And these are no whims. Often it is simply impossible to live in such an apartment without giving it a general overhaul first.

The causes here are much more serious and deep-rooted than would appear. The problem lies not only in the low quality of work. The time has come to tackle the retooling and improvement of the construction base more seriously, to strive for a wider range and improved quality of finishing materials, and more rhythmical work.

In short, the housing construction problems must be tackled not piecemeal, but comprehensively. That alone can ensure a high end result.

And what is even worse is that as regards a number of important types of product we have in general started losing positions which we had won in the sphere of quality. I have been told, for instance, that the demand for our tea concentrates is failing in the country. After all, quite recently still they were the subject of pilgrimage and there were many orders for them. We cannot allow this good and useful business to go to ruin.

The concentrates are now being produced, apart from tea industry enterprises, also by Gruzkonservprom plants. And as comrades have reported, the quality of output there is low and the concentrates are being packaged in big quantities, which is inconvenient for consumers. All this must seriously be looked into. Much interest on the part of the union ministry is required here. After all we are the only republic supplying the country with this product.

Or take the drink "Bakhmaro." What a high reputation it had how proud of it we were! But now demand even for this product has begun to fall off on account of the fact that there is no quality control: Output is increasing but no one is really monitoring its quality. This is the job of workers at the State Committee for Standards. They began producing "Bakhmaro" in Terzholskiy Rayon, for example, and it now turns out that they have not been following the recipe and the technical instructions. Who, might I ask, needs this kind of initiative, which is damaging the reputation of an excellent drink? Better coordination and closer monitoring is, of course, required here. It must not be entrusted to incompetents and wheeler-dealers.

The standard of production skills is also to a considerable extent determined by the standard of SCIENTIFIC LABOR ORGANIZATION. Work to develop the team method of labor organization and payment, a primary form of management which, as Yu.V. Andropov has pointed out, the masses themselves discovered, has recently been considerably stepped up at industrial enterprises in the republic. The total number of teams now tops 14,000, in which there are more than 160,000 workers. Their qualitative operational indicators have also improved.

Many enterprises devote a great deal of attention not only to organization but also to creating the right conditions for the team contract system's efficient operation, as, for example, do the "Tbilpribor" Plant and the "Analitpribor" Science and Production Association, where the team has become a subject of planning and is set a monthly target for the volume of commodity output in cost terms.

This approach is still untypical, however. It is more usual for labor productivity and other qualitative indicators to increase slowly. The labor productivity of workers in newly-created teams increased on average by a mere 1.87 percent in the republic in 1982, yet this indicator could be at least 5-10 percent.

And all because a perfunctory approach to this important work still persists. Preparatory work frequently consists merely of drawing up normative and methodological documents. At the "Tbilvino" Association, for example, a daily record of indicators is not kept and the work of the teams' council consists merely of a perfunctory summing-up at the end of the month. At Tbilisi's "Bakhtrioni" Knitwear Production Association labor payment is made in every team on the basis of individual piecework rates and time worked and is not keyed to the end result.

The team contract method is becoming increasingly widespread in motor transport. More than 3,000 Ministry of Motor Transport drivers have adopted it to date.

But analysis has shown that in transport also a number of factors are preventing the method from spreading more widely. It is a question of assigning a team to one consignor or route and ensuring that it has a full complement of trucks of the same brand, that the planning services of motor transport enterprises and associations have skilled workers, and so on.

There are many shortcomings in the introduction of the team contract method in construction organizations, where it once took its first steps. Its spread is now divorced from general economic activities and consists merely of the perfunctory creation of new teams and the mechanical conclusion of contracts with them. Documents frequently do not even reach the team and are kept in the trusts and administrations to be shown to checkers. This is the situation in many trusts.

It is a task of paramount importance to enhance the efficiency of progressive forms of organizing and paying for labor. And it must be resolved on the basis of mechanizing manual and labor-intensive jobs, improving norm setting, strengthening educational work, reorganizing the planning system, and so forth.

The MATERIAL INCENTIVE SYSTEM is also acquiring important significance. Thus, thanks to increased material interest, the yield per hectare of corn in areas served by two nonregulated teams in Abashskiy Rayon has approximately doubled. It is significant that, in addition to money, every machine operator received 4 tons of corn as payment in kind.

As practice shows, EARNINGS IN KIND in agriculture have a tremendous incentive effect. Where their introduction has been tackled earnestly, there has been a considerable increase in production. Chiefly thanks to this, potato production per worker on sovkhozes in Dmanisskiy Rayon has risen to 313 quintals! On average each worker was issued with more than 3 tons of potatoes, while people in individual links on the Vakeyskiy, Vardisubanskiy, and Egrisskiy Sovkhozes, where the yield more than doubled and reached 220 quintals per hectare, received 5-6 tons of potatoes each. This positive experience has also been introduced in livestock raising, where it has also had a tremendous effect. The butter and cheese plant issued workers with butter produced from milk obtained in the form of extra payment.

The State Committee for Agriculture should implement effective measures to ensure the spread of the practice of payment in kind and conduct better propaganda of the advantages of this method.

At the same time it must also be recalled that MATERIAL INCENTIVE IS NOT ONLY A SOURCE OF RAISING THE WORKING PEOPLE'S LEVEL OF INCOME BUT ALSO AN EDUCATION MEASURE. Therefore it must be combined with moral incentive. But we have begun to forget about this recently. A working person needs recognition not only from the accounts department but also from the entire collective. Only then will he be able to derive genuine satisfaction from his work. The awarding of bonuses also has moral aspects. It demands the appropriate atmosphere and publicity. Party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations must display greater activeness in creating such an atmosphere and combat formalism.

This year the Georgian CP Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department has heard reports on the work of the party organizations of Tsulukidzevskiy and Mayakovskiy Rayons, the Tskhaltubo city zone, and a number of other regions. Inter alia, questions of providing incentives for working people were touched on. They were also reflected in systemic analyses of the activity of the majority of patty committees ensuring the unity of organizational, ideological-educational, and economic work.

The conclusion was hardly reassuring -- a standard, unenterprising set of forms of moral incentive practically everywhere.

This approach is obsolete and should be revised. As Yu.V. Andropov pointed out, the practice of material and moral incentive in combination with exemplary labor organization must maintain and develop in people awareness of the usefulness of and need for their efforts and the output which they produce. In this sphere we await interesting creative finds from trade union and Komsomol organizations and mass media workers. A sketch or feature in a newspaper or on television or radio is the highest reward for a working person.

To influence a person morally and emotionally is an entire science. It is worthwhile our taking a serious approach to the matter. Very interesting and useful initiatives are appearing. Take the question of rituals and rites. Many people believed that it was a useless and thankless occupation to seek something new here. But we set to, and look how touchingly ceremonies for naming a child or of matrimonial fidelity now take place in Tbilisi's renovated districts. It is said that on Saturdays and Sundays masses of people gather and labor collectives come. Recently there were several families from the aircraft plant headed by the leaders of the trade union organizations. All this moved people to tears. This is both a real festival and a tremendous moral incentive.

And why not hink about programs of moral incentive for good labor, presenting diplomas and so on? Serious and painstaking work is needed here, too, so as to reach the conscience of the people, make them feel really concerned and show that their selfless efforts receive general recognition and gratitude. It must be noted for the sake of justice that, of course, something is being done. On television, for example. Nevertheless, we cannot endlessly resort to one and the same form. It gets boring and no longer attracts people. A creative approach, a constant quest for the new, for the interesting, is needed here more than anywhere else.

IV.

In connection with this it is necessary to specially emphasize that EFFECTIVE ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT DEPENDS TO A LARGE EXTENT ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL INITIATIVE AND THE GALVANIZATION OF LABOR COLLECTIVES AND ALL WORKING PEOPLE. This stipulation underlies the draft law on labor collectives, recently published in the press.

The capabilities of the primary link, the primary party organization, the labor collective were clearly manifested at the all-union scientific and practical conference which took place in the republic. We summed up, as if all at once, all the accumulated experience, supplemented it with what had been accumulated in the country's other republics and oblasts and saw that this is a lever with enormous political force. Essentially, all our interesting and useful initiatives have been linked mainly with galvanizing, with raising the initiative and independence of, primary links and primary party organizations.

Much work was done to prepare the base enterprises and party organizations which the participants in the conference visited. The opinions were good. But let us admit frankly that there is something we ourselves can draw from this experience. When we, at Central Committee level, tackled this matter specifically and objectively, the results were not slow in coming. Unfortunately, this approach is far from being observed everywhere. WE MUST STRIVE TO ENSURE THAT WE, IN OUR REPUBLIC, HAVE NOT ONLY INDIVIDUAL MODEL ENTERPRISES OR MODEL PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS, BUT THAT ALL ORGANIZATIONS CAN SERVE AS AN EXAMPLE IN THIS MATTER.

The primary link is the main link.

Every communist, every leader, every one of us is a member of a primary party organization. This is the essence of our party's organizational structure. The leader-collective relationships, the development of creative initiative and the expansion of the collective bases of management -- and this is a most tremendous reserve -- all depend to a large extent upon the atmosphere in the primary party organization, which determines the microclimate within the collective as a whole. Not only the leader but also the party organization is responsible if such an atmosphere has not been established.

Recently the Georgian CP Central Committee Bureau discussed the references of Comrade G.L. Koblianidze and considered it possible to grant his request to be relieved of duty as the republic's minister of trade. He offered objective arguments in his application to the Central Committee. We granted his request, however, not only on the strength of these reasons. During the discussion of references, quite a few remarks were made, especially about the style and method of his work and the activity of the Ministry of Trade as a whole. Comrade Koblianidze had not managed to establish relations with his subordinates; he tried to resolve many questions individually, while a collective, collegiate discussion was required. The ministry is not handling its role as main customer, as main coordinator of all work concerning mass consumer goods. There are many breaches and shortcomings in the organization of trade services.

The discussion took a very long time. It was recognized by all that comrade Koblianidze is a qualified specialist, trained during practical work in trade and party activity. At the same time, he simply could not manage to organize the ministry's work and emerge as a leader. He himself agreed with this.

Proceeding from the fact that the trade sphere is of enormous state and political significance, that people judge all our work by it, that to a large extent it determines the standing of all republican organs, we decided to grant Comrade Koblianidze's request and relieve him of his ministerial duties.

The selection and training of leaders is a prolonged and, I would say, agonizing process and we must look after our cadres. We are probably also to blame if matters have developed in this particular way. But the ministry collective itself and the party organization are also to blame. Comrade Koblianidze is a communist; and it was the duty of both the republic's leading organs and the ministry's party organization to work with him as with a communist. It is precisely such a friendly, benevolent and frank atmosphere that is conducive to the fast growth of talented organizers, managers and true leaders.

While on the subject of trade, as we have already said, being a very important sector, let us consider the new condidate for the post of minister. All bureau members reached the unanimous decision that he must be a party worker, well acquainted with the characteristics of primary, rayon and city links and their problems and requirements, capable of associating with people and protecting the interests of our working people. Comrade M.M. Kadzhaya, first secretary of the Akhaltsikhskiy party raykom, seems to us to meet these requirements. This is a responsible decision and it is better for us to take it collectively. Judging by your reaction, the aktiv approves this choice. It is obvious that this is really the right opinion.

The intensification of party leadership and party influence means enhancing the prestige of primary links. It is no accident that the practice of setting up workers groups, commissions and staffs not only in the center but also locally, in enterprises and organizations, has been developed to such an extent in our republic.

It is no accident that recently we have started paying such great attention to the galvanization of primary party organizations, particularly their control over the administration's activity. These are questions of enormous political importance. THE GALVANIZATION OF PARTY ORGANIZATIONS IS THE FOUNDATION FOR GENERALLY STEPPING UP THE SOCIOPOLITICAL AND LABOR ACTIVITY OF WORKING PEOPLE.

At this point I would like once again to bring to mind the initiative of Tbilisi's Dimitrov Aviation Plant for strengthening social discipline, an initiative aimed at strengthening the role of the working class and all working people in resolving the most important socioeconomic problems. It has been taken up by the kolkhoz members of Goriyskiy Rayon's Tkviavi village, the students and lecturers at the Tbilisi State University and dozens of other collectives. The initiative of the aircraft builders has been discussed at open party meetings, general meetings, party committee plenums and sessions of local soviets of people's deputies.

Nevertheless, I have some doubts about how we are directing this process. Are we not, to a certain extent, just letting it drift? We must deal daily and constantly with the dissemination and development of this initiative and we must strive to ensure that THE GALVANIZATION OF OUR WORKING CLASS, KOLKHOZ PEASANTRY AND INTELLIGENTSIA FOR THE STRENGTHENING OF DISCIPLINE IS EVIDENT IN ALL SPHERE OF THE REPUBLIC'S LIFE.

An all-union communist subbotnik will be held throughout the country tomorrow. It is on this day that we are obliged to demonstrate a model of high organization and labor activity. The resources gained from the communist subbotnik will be used for the construction of schools, kindergartens, hospitals and so on. This is in the interest of the republic's working people themselves.

We are convinced that the Central Statistical Administration, the economic organs and the local party and soviet organs will be careful to ensure that the subbotnik's yield is really the maximum and that the subbotnik becomes a day of new labor achievements, a true celebration of labor.

"It is conscious, conscientious and innovative labor, labor for the benefit of society, that is recognized in our country as the supreme touchstone for the dignity and social prestige of a person," Yu.V. Andropov notes. IT IS OUR DUTY TO MULTIPLY THE CONSTRUCTIVE ENERGY OF WORKING PEOPLE, CREATE CONDITIONS FOR HIGHLY PRODUCTIVE CREATIVE WORK AND, ON THIS BASIS, ACHIEVE THE SUCCESSFUL FULFILLMENT OF THE 11TH 5-YEAR PLAN.

ZIMYANIN, OTHERS HONOR ARMY SPORTS CLUB

PM031515 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Apr 83 Second Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "In the Vanguard of Soviet Sport"]

[Excerpts] A meeting celebrating the 60th anniversary of the Order of Lenin Army Central Sports Club was held 29 April in the Soviet Army Central Academy Theater. For six decades the army club has been in the forefront of the Soviet physical education movement, making a fitting contribution to the training of first-class athletes who worthily uphold the motherland's sporting reputation at the Olympic Games, world and European championships and other major competitions.

The meeting presidium comprised M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy minister of defense, B.I. Stukalin, CPSU Central Committee section chief; Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; USSR Deputy Defense Ministers Army Gen V.M. Shabanov and Army Gen I.N. Shkadov; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, first deputy chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff; V.I. Drugov, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; Adm A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Col Gen M.G. Sobolev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; generals, admirals, representatives of party, state and public organizations, and the best Army sportsmen and coaches.

The meeting was opened by Col Gen M.G. Sobolev. An honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo was elected unanimously.

Kh.P. Neshkov, secretary of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, then took the floor. He cordially congratulated the army sportsmen on the club's 60th anniversary and read out the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree awarding a testimonial to the Army Central Sports Club. The meeting participants applauded as Comrade Neshkov presented the award to the club's representatives. Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister, read out a greetings message from Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister, and Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, to the Army Central Sports Club athletes, coaches, workers and staff and veteran sportsmen.

The message says: "The Order of Lenin on the banner of the Army Central Sports Club represents nationwide acknowledgment of its services in world and Soviet sports arenas. By their achievements Army athletes are helping to strengthen the prestige of the Soviet Armed Forces and are promoting the further development of physical education and sport in the Army and Navy. This is having a beneficial effect in terms of servicemen's mastery of complex combat equipment and weapons and acquisition of supreme military expertise. The forthcoming USSR People's Spartakiad and Olympic Games will be a new test of the courage, will and sporting expertise of the Army Central Sports Club collective. The attainment of top results at them will be the best way of continuing the glorious traditions of Army sport."

Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov read out a USSR Defense Ministry order awarding the Army Central Sports Club the Pennant for Courage and Military Valor, and presented the award. In his speech Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov noted the club's remarkable achievements in its 60-year activity, talked about the Army sportsmen's exploits on the Great Patriotic War fronts and set tasks of further raising the standard of sporting expertise.

The meeting participants adopted most enthusiastically a greetings message to the CPSU Central Committee.

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